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THE 1957 ANNUAL ESTIMATES

POLITICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION

OF

THE USSR

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

THE SOVIET SATELLITE BLOC

1 May 1956

Prepared by
Air Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

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S E C R E T

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Composition
of

THE USSR
THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
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1 May 1956

Prepared under
the Direction

Chief of Staff, USAF,
Directorate of Intelligence
Deputy Director for Targets
Washington, D. C.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Note: All estimates presented in this report are subject to continuing re-view. It should be noted that many estimates are preliminary results of continuing projects and will be re-vised. In some instances, it has been possible to present only the roughest approximations of the size of the measured groups.

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ERRATAPart One

Page 4, Fn. a, line 14: For "Cf Table" read "Cf Table 7"

Page 5, Fn. a, line 2: For "ASSR's" read "ASSR"

Page 15, line 1: Delete parens following "Table 13"

Page 28, line 2: For "May" read "Many"
line 44: For "unit" read "unity"

Page 34, Fn. a, line 7: For "zarabotnaia" read "zarabotnaia"

Page 38, line 13 (of text): For "N.H. Khrushchev" read
"N.S. Khrushchev"

Page 50, line 1: For "contains" read "may contain"

Page 61: For land area, Amurskaya O. read 135,864; for
land area, Kamchatskaya O. read 119,182

Page 63: For land area, Sakhalinskaya O. read 26,563

Page 65, line 16: For "Akmolenskaya O." read "Akmolinskaya O."

Page 71: For page number read "72"

Page 72: For page number read "71"

Page 94: For per cent Armenians in Armyanskaya SSR read 77.6

Part Two

Page 19, line 17: For "in 195" read "in 1956"

Page 42, line 11: For "school" read "schools"

Page 58, line 25: For "Lung-hua" read "Tung-hua"
line 30: For "Nieng-chiang" read "Meng-chiang"

Part Three

Page 4, Fn. a: For "Based on 1950 reported population" read
"Based on 1947 census data and on 1950 reported
population"

Page 6, l. 13: For "contained" read "contain"

Page 11, line 21: For "Blaukenburg" read "Blankenburg"

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Part One

THE USSR

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Part One

THE USSR1. PoliticalA. The Communist Party

1. Growth. By 1 January 1957 the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for the first time will have relinquished its place as the world's largest "national" Communist Party. In absolute numbers the CPSU will be exceeded by the Chinese Communist Party. Party membership in the Soviet Union at this date will total an estimated 7,458,000,^{1/} a ratio of 34 Communists per 1,000 total population or 53 per 1,000 adult population. Since 1947 the proportions of Communists within both the total and adult populations have remained practically unchanged despite frequent small-scale purges (see Table 1).

Although the CPSU has grown at an average annual rate of 12 per cent since 1939, the rate of growth has been uneven, reflecting the adjustments of Soviet leadership to changing foreign and domestic situations. The greatest increase in membership occurred during the early months of World War II; by the end of the war the Party had increased by 1.8 million.^{2/} From 1947 to 1952, during the period of postwar recovery and reconstruction and a deepening domestic political crisis within the aging Stalinist regime, the annual rate of growth decreased to about 2 per cent. Since Stalin's death, the annual rate of growth has further decreased to one per cent, reflecting a period of consolidation of power by the new regime. By 1957, however, it is estimated that the number of Communists per 1,000 total and adult population will approach 1952 levels.

^{1/} The Chinese Communist Party will total an estimated 9,129,000 by 1 January 1957.

^{2/} The number of persons who were admitted and survived; the actual number of admissions was much higher.

S E C R E T

Part One

I. Political

Table 1

GROWTH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
IN THE USSR: 1939-1957

Year	Total Membership ^{a/}	Candidates Per Cent of Total Membership ^{b/}	Members per 1000 Population ^{c/}	Members per 1000 Adult Population (Age 18 and Above) ^{c/}
1939	2,306,973	34.37	14	23
1940	3,399,975	41.68	20	33
1947	6,300,000	na	32	54
1952	6,882,145	12.63	34	54
1954	7,050,000	6.92	33	53
1956	7,215,505	5.82	33	52
1957	7,458,000	na	34	53

a/ All figures reported, except 1954 and 1957. The 1954 figure is based on an estimated annual average growth derived from data reported at the XIXth All-Union Party Congress in 1952 and the XXth All-Union Party Congress in 1956. The 1957 figure is a projection of the estimated annual average growth and is derived from data reported at Party Congresses of 10 Union Republics in 1954 and 1956.

b/ All figures reported, except 1954. The 1954 figure was estimated on the basis of reported averages of 9 Union Republic Party organizations.

c/ Based on ARD estimates of total and adult population.

Distribution. The distribution of the Party among the various administrative divisions is extremely irregular, and the variations in the incidence of Party membership can be considered one of the useful indices for assessing the significance of an area. The geographic distribution of Party membership reflects the Kremlin's evaluation of the importance of various groups in the Soviet society and a desire to place Communists in what it considers strategically important occupations.

Party membership, therefore, is concentrated in areas which are highly urbanized and industrialized or which contain large military contingents. It is estimated that Party incidence is 6 times as high in urban centers as in rural areas; is at least twice as high in highly industrialized areas as in predominantly agricultural areas; and is approximately 4 times as high among the military as among the civilian adult population. National minorities (with the striking exception of the Transcaucasian ethnic groups) have a much lower participation than have Great Russians.

S E C R E T

Part OneI. Political

Fifty-three of every 1,000 adults (age 18 and above) in the Soviet Union belong to the Communist Party; within the total population, 34 of every 1,000 are Party members. Party membership within the Union Republics varies from a high of 75 per 1,000 adult population in the Gruzinskaya SSR to a low of 25 in the Moldavskaya SSR (see Table 2). Party membership among the oblasts, krays, and ASSR's varies from a high of 76 per 1,000 total population in Moskovskaya Oblast to a low of 2 in the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast in the Tadzhikskaya SSR (see Table 3 and Figure 1, Map Supplement).

There is little evidence to indicate that by 1 January 1957 the 1956 estimates for cities will have changed significantly.

S E C R E T

Part One

I. Political

Table 2

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR COMMUNIST PARTY
BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1957

Administrative Division	Total Membership ^{a/} (in Thousands)	Number per 1000 Total Population ^{b/}	Number per 1000 Adult Population (18 years of age and above) ^{b/}
Russian SFSR	4,911	40	61
Northwestern Region	(563)	56	na
Central Industrial Region	(2,125)	41	na
Volga Region	(448)	40	na
Southeastern Region	(341)	31	na
Urals Region	(531)	36	na
West Siberian Region	(382)	33	na
East Siberian Region	(232)	31	na
Far Eastern Region	(289)	53	na
Ukrainskaya SSR	1,051	23	36
Belorusskaya SSR	196	21	34
Uzbekskaya SSR	165	21	36
Kazakhskaya SSR	272	31	51
Gruzinskaya SSR	205	48	75
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	144	37	66
Litovskaya SSR	51	18	27
Moldavskaya SSR	44	16	25
Latviyskaya SSR	66	29	40
Kirgizskaya SSR	55	26	44
Tadzhikskaya SSR	40	20	36
Armyanskaya SSR	75	42	74
Turkmenskaya SSR	44	31	49
Estoniskaya SSR	41	29	41
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	26	37	50
Abroad	72	na	na
TOTAL	7,458	34	53

a/ Based upon projections of reported and estimated Party memberships in 1952, 1954, and 1956. Armyanskaya, Azerbaydzhanskaya, Gruzinskaya, Kazakhskaya, Kirgizskaya, Moldavskaya, Tadzhikskaya, Turkmenskaya, Ukrainskaya, and Uzbekskaya SSR estimates are based on delegate listings extrapolated from reported norms of representation at republic Party Congresses in 1954 and 1956. Other republic estimates are based upon delegate listings extrapolated from a calculated norm of representation at the XIX and XX All-Union Party Congresses, and on delegate listings with reported norms of representation at republic Party Congresses in 1952 and 1954. Russian SFSR estimate is a residual derived from the USSR estimate, excluding the other republic and Abroad estimates. The Abroad estimate includes only military personnel permanently stationed beyond the territorial limits of the USSR (Cf. Table).

b/ Based upon ARD estimates for total and adult populations.

S E C R E T

Part OneI. Political

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR COMMUNIST
PARTY BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1957

<u>Administrative Division^{a/}</u>	<u>Total Membership^{b/} (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1000 Total Population^{c/}</u>
<u>Total USSR</u>	<u>7.458</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Russian SFSR</u>	<u>4.911</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Northwestern Region</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>56</u>
Arkhangelskaya O	56	51
Kaliningradskaya O	46	49
Komi ASSR	21	33
Leningradskaya O	363	72
Murmanskaya O	31	49
Vologodskaya O	46	29
<u>Central Industrial Region</u>	<u>2,125</u>	<u>41</u>
Arzamaskaya O	40	28
Balashovskaya O	24	19
Belgorodskaya O	34	24
Bryanskaya O	50	27
Chuvashskaya ASSR	31	28
Gorkovskaya O	115	49
Ivanovskaya O	82	52
Kalininskaya O	69	29
Kaluzhskaya O	36	33

^{a/} The following abbreviations are used: O, Oblast;
AO, Autonomous Oblast; ASSR's, Autonomous Soviet Socialist
Republic; K, Kray.

^{b/} Republic Party estimates were distributed as follows
among ASSR's Oblasts, and Krays. Approximately 58 per cent
of total USSR membership was distributed on the basis of dele-
gate listings extrapolated from reported and calculated norms
of representation at the XIX and XX All-Union Party Congresses
in 1952 and 1956 and at republic Party Congresses in 1952,
1954, and 1956. Since the Soviets usually report the largest
delegations, the higher estimates are the most reliable.
Approximately 17 per cent was distributed on the basis of
comparisons with other areas, using the ratio of Communists
per 1,000 total population. Fifteen per cent was distrib-
uted on the basis of projections of 1939-40 ratios of Com-
munists per 1,000 total population of administrative centers.
Four per cent was distributed on the basis of reported Com-
munist participation in the Party educational system. Six
per cent was allocated on the basis of estimates of the polit-
ical, economic, and military significance of the administra-
tive divisions.

^{c/} Based on ARD estimates of 1957 total population.

S E C R E T

Part OneI. PoliticalTable 3

<u>Administrative Division^a</u>	<u>Total Membership^b (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1000 Total Population^c</u>
<u>Central Industrial Region (Continued)</u>		
Kirovskaya O	69	29
Kostromskaya O	38	34
Kurskaya O	46	24
Lipetskaya O	23	18
Mariyskaya ASSR	16	25
Mordovskaya ASSR	30	24
Moskovskaya O	825	76
Novgorodskaya O	30	27
Orlovskaya O	35	28
Penzenskaya O	45	28
Pskovskaya O	25	26
Ryazanskaya O	51	29
Smolenskaya O	65	34
Tambovskaya O	50	28
Tul'skaya O	72	45
Velikolukskaya O	25	26
Vladimirskaia O	50	35
Voronezhskaya O	72	30
Yaroslavskaya O	77	49
<u>Volga Region</u>		
Astrakhanskaya O	448	40
Kuybyshevskaya O	33	42
Kuybyshevskaya O	110	48
Saratovskaya O	100	45
Stalingradskaya O	74	47
Tatarskaya ASSR	93	31
Ulyanovskaya O	38	30
<u>Southeastern Region</u>		
Dagestanskaya ASSR	341	31
Groznenskaya O	29	30
Groznenskaya O	27	43
Kabardinskaya ASSR	8	26
Kamenskaya O	34	22
Krasnodarskiy K	106	32
North Ossetinskaya ASSR	13	27
Rostovskaya O	82	43
Stavropol'skiy K	42	24
<u>Urals Region</u>		
Bashkirskaia ASSR	531	36
Bashkirskaia ASSR	93	29
Chelyabinskaya O	104	43
Chkalovskaya O	69	36
Molotovskaya O	88	33
Sverdlovskaya O	143	41
Udmurtskaya ASSR	34	27
<u>West Siberian Region</u>		
Altayskiy K	382	33
Altayskiy K	87	34

S E C R E T

Part OneI. PoliticalTable 3

<u>Administrative</u> <u>Division^{a/}</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Membership^{b/}</u> <u>(in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per</u> <u>1000 Total</u> <u>Population^{c/}</u>
<u>West Siberian Region</u>		
(Continued)		
Kemerovskaya O	88	37
Kurganskaya O	26	28
Novosibirskaya O	82	37
Omskaya O	50	29
Tomsкая O	23	28
Tyumenskaya O	26	28
<u>East Siberian Region</u>		
Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR	232	31
Chitinskaya O	25	36
Irkutskaya O	48	30
Krasnoyarskiy K	53	28
Tuvinskaya AO	82	31
Yakutskaya ASSR	2	16
	22	36
<u>Far Eastern Region</u>		
Amurskaya O	289	53
Kamchatskaya O	27	30
Khabarovskiy K	11	61
Magadanskaya O	91	70
Primorskiy K	9	23
Sakhalinskaya O	106	60
	45	50
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>		
Cherkasskaya O	1,051	23
Chernigovskaya O	23	14
Chernovtskaya O	30	17
Dnepropetrovskaya O	12	13
Drogobychskaya O	87	34
Kharkovskaya O	20	17
Khersonskaya O	103	39
Khmelnitskaya O	17	24
Kirovogradskaya O	26	14
Kiyevskaya O	26	21
Krymskaya O	114	43
Lvovskaya O	65	52
Nikolayevskaya O	37	24
Odesskaya O	20	19
Poltavskaya O	72	32
Rovenskaya O	36	19
Stalinskaya O	12	9
Stanislavskaya O	103	27
Sumsкая O	20	15
Ternopolskaya O	25	14
Vinnitskaya O	19	12
Volynskaya O	34	15
	14	12

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Part OneI. PoliticalTable 3

<u>Administrative Division^{a/}</u>	<u>Total Membership^{b/} (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1000 Total Population^{c/}</u>
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>		
(Continued)		
Voroshilovgradskaya O	64	26
Zakarpatskaya O	11	11
Zaporozhskaya O	43	27
Zhitomirskaya O	18	9
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>21</u>
Brestskaya O	31	21
Gomelskaya O	26	17
Grodenskaya O	25	22
Minskaya O	56	30
Mogilevskaya O	20	15
Molodechnenskaya O	17	16
Vitebskaya O	21	20
<u>Kazakhskaia SSR</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>31</u>
Akmolinskaya O	18	28
Aktyubinskaya O	15	42
Alma-Atinskaya O	35	49
Dzhambul'skaya O	13	23
East-Kazakhstan'skaya O	20	26
Guryevskaya O	10	34
Karagandinskaya O	24	27
Kokchetavskaya O	15	28
Kustanayskaya O	18	27
Kzyl-Ordinskaya O	8	23
North Kazakhstan'skaya O	15	31
Pavlodarskaya O	17	37
Semipalatinskaya O	17	39
South-Kazakhstan'skaya O	22	23
Taldy-Kurganskaya O	11	24
West-Kazakhstan'skaya O	14	36
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>21</u>
Andizhanskaya O	14	18
Bukharskaya O	10	18
Ferganskaya O	19	22
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	9	15
Kashka-Darynskaya O	8	17
Khorezmskaya O	7	18
Namanganskaya O	10	17
Samarkandskaya O	22	18
Surkhan-Darynskaya O	6	16
Tashkent'skaya O	60	32
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>48</u>
Gruzinskaya Proper	173	49
Abkhazskaya ASSR	18	44
Adzharskaya ASSR	14	39

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Part OneI. PoliticalTable 3

<u>Administrative Division^{a/}</u>	<u>Total Membership^{b/} (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Members per 1000 Total Population^{c/}</u>
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>37</u>
Azerbaydzhanskaya Proper	140	37
Nakhichevanskaya ASSR	4	32
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>26</u>
Dzhalal-Abadskaya O	5	17
Frunzskaya O	33	38
Issyk-Kulskaya O	4	14
Oshskaya O	12	22
Tyan-Shanskaya O	1	10
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya AO	0.015	2
Leninabadskaya O	14.85	22
Cities and Rayons of Republic Subordination		
A. (Formerly Stalinabad- skaya O)	22.45	25
B. (Formerly Kulyabskaya O)	1.5	6
C. (Formerly Garmskaya O)	1.05	10
<u>Armenyanskaya SSR</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Turkmenskaya SSR</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>31</u>
Ashkhabadskaya O	20	40
Chardzhouskaya O	8	28
Maryinskaya O	8	25
Tashauzskaya O	8	26
<u>Estoniskaya SSR</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Karelo-Finskaya SSR</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>37</u>

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2. Occupational Composition. One of the principal means by which the Kremlin assures the staffing of important positions with Communists is by the placement and highly selective recruitment of Party members in certain occupations. The relative importance of the various occupations, therefore, can be measured in 2 ways: 1) by considering Party membership within a specific occupational category in relation to overall employment within that category; and 2) by considering Party membership within an occupational group in relation to total Party membership.

Scattered postwar data concerning 35 to 40 per cent of total Party membership indicate that the greatest emphasis in postwar Soviet society has been to ensure political control of scientific and technical personnel, the armed forces, and MVD troops (see Table 4). A reported 42 per cent

Table 4

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR COMMUNIST
PARTY BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>Occupational Category</u>	<u>Party Personnel^{a/} (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Category^{b/}</u>
Party Professionals (1957)	200	--
Armed Forces and MVD (1956)	862	19.2
Coal Industry (1956)	90	11.2
Agriculture (1954)	1,300	2.4
Collective Farms	(930)	(1.9)
State Farms	(130)	(4.2)
MTS's	(240)	(12.0)
Physicians (1952)	40	13.3
Scientists (1956)	--	42.0
Engineers and Architects (1947)	48	16.4

a/ The estimate for Party Professionals (all full-time employees of the Party apparatus) is approximate and is based on data reported by official sources in 1925, 1937, 1952, and 1956. Recent reported reductions of employees of the central Party apparatus are probably compensated for by increases on lower levels. All other personnel estimates, except armed forces and MVD, are based on data reported in the Soviet press. Armed forces and MVD personnel estimated as shown in Table 7.

b/ Occupational category estimates derived as follows: Armed forces and MVD, contained in Orders of Battle dated 1 July 1955; physicians, scientists, and engineers and architects, reported in the Soviet press (restricted definitions appear to have been used in some instances); agriculture and its subdivisions, ARD estimates.

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TABLE 5

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS^{a/}
(Number in Thousands)

Occupational Grouping	Ukrainskaya SSR (1956)	Leningradskaya Oblast (1952)	Belorusskaya SSR (1954)	Uzbekskaya SSR (1956)	Armyskaya SSR (1956)	Karelo-Finskaya SSR (1956)	Total
Industry, Transport, and Construction, and Communication	344 (33.8)	140 (40.7)	32 (18.9)	37 (23.1)	19 (26.3)	10 (38.8)	582 (32.6)
Per Cent of Party Collective and State Farms and MTS's	211 (20.7)	7 (2.1)	26 (15.5)	59 (36.9)	21 (28.5)	3 (12.2)	328 (18.3)
Per Cent of Party Culture, Science, and Literature, and Arts	71 (7.0)	48 (13.8)	12 (7.0)	10 (6.4)	7 (10.0)	2 (7.0)	150 (8.4)
Per Cent of Party Party, Government, Administration, Trade, and others	270 (26.4)	90 (26.2)	60 (36.2)	44 (27.3)	22 (28.9)	6 (22.8)	491 (27.3)
Per Cent of Party Armed Forces and MVD Troops	123 (12.1)	59 (17.2)	37 (22.4)	10 (6.2)	5 (6.3)	5 (19.2)	239 (13.4)
Per Cent of Party							
Total	1,019	344	167	160	74	26	1,790

(Footnote a/, see p. 12)

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Table 5 (Continued)

Footnote

a/ Derived from data reported in the Soviet press, 1947-1956. For methodology of estimating total membership, see Table 2; for armed forces and MVD troops, Table 7. "Party, Government, Administration, Trade, and others" estimates are residuals obtained by subtracting the other categories from total membership. The other categories are based on reported and projected memberships.

In the Ukrainskaya SSR membership figures were reported for all categories in 1952, and projected to 1956 on the basis of reported membership figures for collective and state farms and MTS's in 1953 and 1954, and by reported percental increase 1954-1956 for collective and state farms and MTS's and industry and construction. In Leningradskaya Oblast membership figures for all categories were reported in 1952. In the Belorusskaya SSR membership figures for all categories except culture, science, literature, and the arts were reported in 1954; the membership figure for the missing category was derived by applying the appropriate figure for the Ukrainskaya SSR. In the Uzbekskaya SSR the industry, transportation, and construction figure is a residual obtained by subtracting a projected collective and state farm, and MTS figure reported in 1948 from a reported total for these categories in 1956; the culture, science, literature, and arts figure was derived from a reported 1956 delegate figure extrapolated on the basis of Leningradskaya Oblast and Ukrainskaya SSR delegate membership ratios. In the Armyanskaya SSR membership figures for all categories except culture, science, literature, and the arts were reported in 1956; an allocation of 10 per cent of the total membership to the missing category was made on the basis of an analysis of percentages estimated for the above republics and of the general occupational composition of Armyanskaya SSR. The numerically small Karelo-Finskaya SSR Party estimates are based on projections of membership figures reported by category in 1947, which were adjusted on the basis of scattered data reported in 1956.

of scientists in 1956 were Party members; in the armed forces and MVD in 1956, Party members are estimated to constitute 19.2 per cent of total personnel. Although less emphasis has apparently been placed on agriculture, in general, the data clearly reflect the primacy of the MTS as the control mechanism in rural areas. In addition, analysis indicates that Party membership constitutes a high percentage of persons employed in the state administrative apparatus and in the primary economic control force. It has been reported, for example, that more than 50 per cent of the members of local Soviets are Communists and that all directors and chief engineers of significant industrial enterprises are members of the Party.

Preliminary examination of post-1952 data for 6 administrative divisions, concerning approximately 25 per cent of total Party membership distributed in broad occupational groups (see Table 5), suggest that these data may be representative of the Soviet Union as a whole.

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A comparison with the 1932 occupational composition of the Party (the last date such information was published for the Soviet Union as a whole) is shown in Table 6.

Table 6

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION
OF COMMUNIST PARTY: 1932 and 1952-56
(in Per Cent of Total Membership)

Occupational Grouping	1932 ^{a/}	1952-1956 ^{b/}
Industry, Transport and Communications, and Construction	43.2	32.6
Collective and State Farms and MTS	21.8	18.3
Party, Government, Administra- tion, Trade, and others	28.5	35.7
Armed Forces and MVD Troops	6.5	13.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

^{a/} Derived from 1 July 1932 data on civilian Party membership reported in *Partiynoye Stroitelstvo*, No. 21, Nov. 1932, p. 48. Estimate for armed forces and MVD troops obtained by subtracting reported civilian membership from an estimated total membership, derived by interpolation of reported total membership on 1 January 1932 and 1933.

^{b/} For 6 administrative divisions (see Table 5).

The decline in the distribution of Communists in the industry group and in agriculture reflects the development of the Party as an urbanized white-collar elite group. The increase in the number of Communists in the military has not been proportional to the increase in the armed forces as a whole. The proportion of Communists in the military in relation to total military personnel is believed to have decreased by approximately one-third between 1932 and 1956.

The estimated distribution of Communists serving in the armed forces and MVD troops (see Table 7) may reflect the relative distribution of the armed forces and MVD troops, particularly when used in conjunction with the estimated

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Table 7

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNISTS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND MVD TROOPS
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1957

Administrative Division	Members in Armed Forces and MVD Troops ^{a/} (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total Membership	Per Cent of Total Communists in Armed Forces and MVD Troops
Russian SFSR	510	10.4	59.1
Chelyabinskaya O.	(9)	(8.7)	(1.0)
Leningradskaya O.	(59)	(16.3)	(6.8)
Moskovskaya O.	(135)	(16.2)	(15.7)
Kemerovskaya O.	(7)	(8.0)	(0.8)
Sverdlovskaya O.	(18)	(12.6)	(2.1)
Ukrainskaya SSR	123	11.7	14.3
Belorusskaya SSR	41	20.9	4.8
Kazakhskaya SSR	12	4.4	1.4
Uzbekskaya SSR	10	6.1	1.2
Gruzinskaya SSR	18	8.8	2.1
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	19	13.2	2.2
Litovskaya SSR	12	23.5	1.4
Moldavskaya SSR	5	11.4	0.6
Latviyskaya SSR	16	24.2	1.9
Kirgizskaya SSR	1	1.8	0.1
Tadzhikskaya SSR	1	2.5	0.1
Armenyanskaya SSR	5	6.7	0.6
Turkmenskaya SSR	2	4.5	0.2
Estonkaya SSR	10	23.8	1.0
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	5	19.2	0.6
Abroad	72	na	8.4
TOTAL	862	11.6	100.0

^{a/} Includes all personnel serving in the Soviet army, navy, and air force, and MVD Border Guards and Internal Security Troops. Estimates of Communists serving in the armed forces in all administrative areas except the Russian SFSR as a whole and Leningradskaya Oblast, the Estonkaya, Karelo-Finskaya, Tadzhikskaya, and Turkmenskaya SSR's, and Abroad, are residuals obtained by subtracting reported Party membership (membership in the Party organization of the administrative division) from the membership derived from delegate listings (membership in the Party organizations in the administrative division). The Leningradskaya Oblast figure is also a residual based on an estimated 1952 civilian membership obtained from extrapolating Party educational system statistics. The Estonkaya SSR figure was obtained by applying to this republic the average percentage of Communists in the armed forces in the Latviyskaya and Litovskaya SSR's; the Karelo-Finskaya SSR figure is similarly based on the estimated Leningradskaya Oblast figure. Figures for the Tadzhikskaya and Turkmenskaya

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Table 7 (Continued)

Footnote

SSR's were derived from Party-Komsomol ratios in the armed forces in other central Asian republics. The derived average percentage of Communists in the 15 republics was then applied to the estimated number of military personnel abroad, as indicated in Orders of Battle dated 1 July 1955 and to the residual, the Russian SFSR.

All figures for Communists in the armed forces are based on 1956 data, except for Leningradskaya Oblast which is based on 1952 data.

distribution of Komsomols in this group shown in Table 13). These estimates were derived from an analysis of Party statistics believed to show total membership in the administrative division and reported membership known to be subordinate to local Party authorities. Party members serving in the armed forces and MVD troops are not subordinate to local Party authorities.

3. Organization. Virtually no functional changes have occurred in the Communist Party since Stalin's death. Some organizational changes have occurred, however, which appear to have brought the Party apparatus into closer contact with the operating government agencies.

Within the central apparatus of the Communist Party, there have been 4 significant changes since 1953; the most significant was the establishment in 1956 of the Bureau of Central Committee for RSFSR (see Table 8). Prior to the establishment of the Bureau, supervision of Party agencies located within the Russian SFSR was vested in a number of the production-branch departments of the Secretariat. Although the exact relationship of the Bureau to the Departments of Agriculture and Party Organs for the RSFSR is not known, it is believed that it exercises overall supervision over their activities and over the activities of other departments which are concerned with the RSFSR. In 1956, the Control Committee, the disciplinary agency of the central Party apparatus, while retaining its functions, lost the right to have its representatives in republics, krais, and oblasts independent of local Party bodies. The production-branch departments, however, retain the right to maintain their representatives in the localities which are completely independent of local Party bodies. Other significant changes include the reestablishment of an independent Administrative Department, which is believed to supervise the MVD and KGB. In addition, the abolition of the Political Directorates in the Ministries of Transportation, River Fleet, and Maritime Fleet subordinated Party membership in these ministries to the local Party bodies.

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Table 8

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES OF USSR COMMUNIST PARTY
APRIL 1956^a

Presidium
Secretariat
Control Committee
Bureau of Central Committee for RSFSR

Departments of
Administration
Affairs
Agriculture for RSFSR
Agriculture for Union Republics
Construction
Culture
Defense
Foreign Affairs
Heavy Industry
Light Industry
Party Organs for RSFSR
Party Organs for Union Republics
Propaganda and Agitation
Schools
Science
Trade, Finance, and Planning Organs
Transport

^a/ Derived from a survey of the Central Soviet Press,
1955-1956.

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As a result of the changes at the USSR level, the role of the Union Republic Party organizations has increased somewhat since 1955. The executive agencies of the 15 Union Republic Central Committees have increased in number with the establishment of new and specialized departments of the republic secretariats (see Table 9). In addition, their authority over Party members within their respective areas has increased with the abolition of the local and independent representatives of the USSR Party Control Committee and the transfer to them of the subordination of Party membership in transport from the now extinct Political Directorates of transport ministries. The role of Russian SFSR Kray and Oblast Committees, roughly the equivalent of the 15 Republic Central Committees, has probably diminished somewhat with the establishment of the Bureau for the Russian SFSR in the central Party apparatus.

Changes in the organization of lower Party agencies have been minimal, with the striking exception of the change in the relationship of rural Rayon Committees of the Party with MTS Party organizations. During the later years of the Stalinist regime, MTS Party organizations were subordinate to a political directorate in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and had no organizational relationship with either the Rayon Party Committee or with Party organizations on collective farms serviced by the MTS. In 1954 the entire rural Party organization was revamped: the Rayon Committee now has a secretary for each MTS within the rayon who controls a group of Party organizers for each zone of collective farms serviced by the MTS. Thus, the MTS has tended to become the locus of both Party and government control in agriculture.

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I. Political

Table 9

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES OF USSR UNION REPUBLIC
COMMUNIST PARTIES
April 1956^{a/}

	RSFSR b/	Ukraininskaya	Belorusskaya	Uzbekskaya	Kazanskaya	Gruzinskaya	Azerbaydzhanskaya	Litovskaya	Moldavskaya	Latvinskaya	Kirgizskaya	Tadzhikskaya	Armenianskaya	Turkmenianskaya	Estonskaya	Karelo-Finskaya
First Secretary		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Secretaries		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Departments of																
Administration		x	x		x	x	x	x	x						x	
Administration, Trade and Financial Organs				x									x	x	x	x
Agriculture		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Building Material Industry				x												
Coal Industry		x														
Construction and Building Materials Industry				x					x					x		
Construction and Municipal Economy		x	x													
Consumer Goods and Food Products Industry		x	x		x				x	x						
Fishing Industry										x						
Heavy Industry			x	x	x											
Industry						x	x	x				x	x			
Industry-Transport								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Machine Building		x														
Party Organs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Petroleum						x										
Propaganda and Agitation		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Schools		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Science and Culture		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
State Farms		x		x												

a/ Derived from a survey of the Soviet Provincial press, 1953-1956.

b/ The RSFSR has no Republic Party organization. ASSR, kray, and oblast Party organizations in the RSFSR are controlled and coordinated through executive agencies of the USSR Party (e.g., the Bureau for RSFSR, cf. Table 8.)

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Table 9 (Continued)

	RSFSR	Ukrainskaya	Belorusskaya	Uzbekskaya	Kazakskaya	Gruzinskaya	Azerbaydzanskaya	Litovskaya	Moldavskaya	Latvyskaya	Kirgizskaya	Tadzhikskaya	Armenianskaya	Turkmenianskaya	Estonskaya	Karelo-Finskaya
Timber and Paper																X
Trade, Finance, and																
Planning Organs	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	
Transport				X												
Transport and Com-																
munications		X				X							X			
Work Among Women	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

B. The Komsomol

1. Growth. The growth of the Komsomol is a record of persistent efforts of the Communist Party to assure the support of oncoming generations. By 1 January 1957 Komsomol membership will total an estimated 18,337,000. Eighty-two of every 1,000 persons within the total population and 349 of every 1,000 between the ages of 14 and 26 (the eligible age group) will be members of the organization.

The rate of growth of the Komsomols has been extremely irregular (see Table 10). Despite large-scale expulsions during the Great Purge of 1936-38, membership increased sharply in the late thirties. Membership in early 1939 totaled 5 million but had reached nearly 9 million by October 1939. Millions enrolled during World War II, when the bars of admission were lowered, but by early 1947 total membership still had not reached the 1941 level of 10.5 million. A campaign to increase membership was launched in 1949 and intensified in 1952, with the result that membership more than doubled between 1949 and 1954. The greatest growth during any postwar 6-month period occurred between January and June 1952, when total membership increased 2 million. The rate decreased during the remainder of 1952 and 1953 to less than 2 million per year. Since the reported high of 18,825,327 in March 1954, membership has decreased steadily, although the participation ratio in the eligible age group has continued to increase slightly.^{1/}

^{1/} Since 1955 the number of persons reaching age 14 each year has decreased as a result of the World War II birth deficit.

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I. Political

Table 10

GROWTH OF THE USSR KOMSOMOL: 1939-1957

Year	Total Komsomol Memberships/ (in Thousands)	Number per 1,000 Total Population ^{b/}	Number per 1,000 Ages 14-26 ^{b/}
1939	5,000	29	124
1940	8,700	45	na
1941	10,500	53	na
1945	8,000	42	na
1949	9,283	47	189
1950	12,000	60	242
1952 (Jan.)	14,000	67	280
1952 (June)	16,000	76	319
1954	18,825	88	343
1956	18,500	84	344
1957	18,337	82	349

^{a/} All figures reported in the Soviet press, except for the 1957 estimate (see Table 2). Figures for 1949 and 1954 were reported during the All-Union Komsomol Congresses held in those years.

^{b/} Based on ARD estimates for total population.

2. Distribution. The most important single criterion affecting the distribution of Komsomols appears to be the size of the population age 14-26 in each administrative division. There also appears to be a definite correlation between the size of republic populations and the number of Komsomols within the republics. The expression of the number of Komsomols as a per cent of the population age 14-26 is more meaningful, however, in that it provides an indication of the strength of the Komsomol among the youth of a particular republic.

The extreme variation in participation in the Komsomol organization by Soviet youth of the various administrative divisions (see Table 11) is due mainly to the size of the military formations stationed within the areas. For example, approximately 49 per cent of Komsomols in the Estonskaya SSR are in the armed forces and MVD troops resulting in an incidence of 539 per 1,000 population age 14-26, the highest in the USSR. The extent of urbanization and industrialization and the availability of school facilities within the area also affect the participation ratio within the eligible age groups. Komsomol membership in urban-industrial areas and among school students is high.

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I. Political

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR KOMSOMOL
BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1957

Administrative Division	Total Membership ^{a/} (in Thousands)	Number per 1,000 Total Population ^{b/}	Number per 1,000 Ages 14-26 ^{b/}
Russian SFSR	10,445	84	370
Altayskiy K ^{c/}	(191)	75	NA
Bashkirskaia ASSR	(232)	73	NA
Chelyabinskaya O	(232)	96	NA
Kemerovskaya O	(177)	74	NA
Khabarovskiy K	(205)	158	467
Krasnodarskiy K	(246)	73	NA
Kuybyshevskaya O	(177)	78	NA
Leningradskaya O	(519)	102	NA
Molotovskaya O	(191)	71	NA
Moskovskaya O	(1,119)	103	NA
Primorskiy K	(205)	116	314
Stavropolskiy K	(123)	71	NA
Sverdlovskaya O	(314)	90	NA
Tatarskaya ASSR	(218)	72	NA
Yakutskaya ASSR	(41)	66	333

^{a/} Estimates by Union Republics were derived from information reported in the Soviet press during the last All-Union Komsomol Congress in March, 1954. The decrease in reported total USSR membership from 1954 to 1956 was distributed proportionally among the Republics. The 1957 estimate of total membership was based on the assumption that the rate of decrease between 1954 and 1956 would remain constant, and the calculated decrease was proportionally distributed among the Republics. For the Ukrainian, Belorusskaya, Kazakhskaya, Uzbekskaya, Azerbaydzhanskaya, Kirgizskaya, and Estonskaya SSR's, membership in March 1954 was calculated by multiplying the reported number of delegates elected to the Congress from each Republic by a calculated norm of representation. The estimate for Karelo-Finskaya SSR was derived by applying the relationship between civilian and total Komsomols (including those in the armed forces) in Leningradskaya Oblast to a reported number of civilian Komsomols in Karelo-Finskaya SSR. For the Gruzinskaya, Litovskaya, Moldavskaya, Latviyskaya, Tadzhikskaya, Armyanskaya, and Turkmenskaya SSR's, estimates were derived by applying the relationship between civilian and total Komsomols in comparable Republics to the reported civilian Komsomols in the 7 Republics. The RSFSR estimate is equal to the reported total USSR membership less the sum of the remaining Republic estimates and the estimate of Komsomols in the armed forces abroad (see Table 3).

^{b/} Ratios based on ARD population estimates.

^{c/} The following abbreviations are used: K, Kray; ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; O, Oblast.

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I. Political

Table 11 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Total Membership/ (in Thousands)	Number per 1,000 Total Population ^{B/}	Number per 1,000 Ages 14-26 ^{B/}
Ukrainskaya SSR	3,146	69	290
Dnepropetrovskaya O	(204)	81	NA
Kharkovskaya O	(259)	98	NA
Kiyevskaya O	(231)	88	NA
Stalinskaya O	(286)	75	NA
Belorusskaya SSR	781	82	292
Uzbekskaya SSR	697	91	304
Kazakhskaya SSR	622	70	271
Gruzinskaya SSR	451	124	428
Azerbaydzhananskaya SSR	411	105	397
Litovskaya SSR	216	74	319
Moldavskaya SSR	145	54	231
Latviyskaya SSR	226	98	506
Kirgizskaya SSR	141	67	236
Tadzhikskaya SSR	122	61	233
Armyskaya SSR	260	144	528
Turkmenskaya SSR	105	75	284
Estonskaya SSR	125	89	539
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	69	99	504
Abroad	375		
Total	18,337	83	349

3. Occupational Composition. The distribution of Komsomol members among the occupational groups is a measure of the importance which the Communist Party attaches to the organization and indoctrination of youth in various segments of Soviet society. Komsomol concentration, in general, follows the pattern of Party concentration, and is much higher in urban-industrial areas than in rural areas.

The proportion of Komsomols in relation to total personnel is highest in the armed forces and MVD troops: 58 per cent of all such personnel are members of the organization (see Table 12). Among the civilian categories, in industry and in transportation and communications, and among teachers and students, the incidence is also high. The concentration within the armed forces reflects the Soviet leadership's concern for insuring the loyalty of armed forces personnel through political indoctrination and control. The relative weakness of the Komsomol in rural areas is indicated by the fact that only 5 per cent of the combined labor force on collective farms, state farms, and machine-tractor stations are members.

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Table 12

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE USSR KOMSOMOL: 1957

Occupational Category	Number of Komsomols ^a / (in Thousands)	Per Cent of Total Komsomol Membership	Per Cent of Total Personnel ^b
Armed Forces and MVD			
Troops	2,601	14.1	58
Industry	3,395	18.5	19
Workers	(2,838)	(15.5)	20
Employees and ITR's ^c	(557)	(3.0)	16
Transportation and Communications	1,278	7.0	20
Workers	(1,151)	(6.3)	21
Employees and ITR's ^c	(127)	(0.7)	12
Construction	322	1.8	12
Workers	(279)	(1.5)	12
Employees and ITR's ^c	(43)	(0.3)	12
Agriculture	2,892	15.8	5
Collective Farms	(2,410)	13.1	5
State Farms	(194)	(1.1)	5
Machine-Tractor Stations	(288)	(1.6)	10
Teachers	441	2.4	20
School Students	6,939	37.8	20
Government, Health, Trade, and Others	469	2.6	na
TOTAL USSR	18,337	100.0	

^a All estimates are projections or percentages of data reported in 1954 except armed forces (see Table 13); transportation and communications; workers, and employees and engineering-technical personnel (ITR's) in industry, transportation and communications, and construction; and government, health, trade, and others. The estimated ratio of Komsomols to ITR's, based on a reported number of Komsomol ITR's, was applied to the total employees in industry to obtain an estimate of Komsomol employees; Komsomol workers in industry is a residual obtained by subtracting the estimated Komsomol ITR's and employees from the reported total Komsomols in industry. A similar method was used to estimate Komsomol employees and ITR's and workers in construction. Total Komsomols in railroad transport were derived from a reported percentage of Komsomols among all railroad transport personnel. Komsomol workers in other transport and communications were estimated by applying the estimated percentage of Komsomols in industry to other transport and communications labor forces. Komsomol employees and ITR's in both railroad and other transport and communications were estimated using the above-stated method. For railroad transport, Komsomol workers is a residual. Estimates of Komsomol workers, employees and ITR's in transportation and communications are the sum of such estimates

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Table 12 (Continued)

Footnote

for railroad and other transport and communications.

Government, Health, Trade, and Others is a residual.

b/ Based on ARD labor force estimates.

c/ Engineering-technical personnel.

The estimated distribution of Komsomols serving in the armed forces and the MVD troops, as shown in Table 13, may indicate the relative distribution of the armed forces and MVD troops, particularly when used in conjunction with the estimated distribution of Communists in these services shown in Table 6. The estimates in Table 13 were derived from an analysis of Komsomol statistics believed to show total Komsomol membership in the administrative division and reported membership known to be subordinate to local Komsomol authorities. Komsomols in the armed forces and MVD troops are not subordinate to local Komsomol authorities.

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Table 13

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF KOMSOMOL MEMBERSHIP
IN THE ARMED FORCES AND MVD TROOPS
BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1957

Administrative Division	Number of Armed Forces and MVD (in Thousands) ^{a/}	Per Cent of Total Membership	Per Cent of Total Komsomols in Armed Forces and MVD Troops
Russian SFSR	1,171	11	45.0
Ukrainskaya SSR	260	8	10.0
Belorusskaya SSR	133	17	5.1
Uzbekskaya SSR	28	5	1.1
Kazakhskaya SSR	48	7	1.9
Gruzinskaya SSR	109	24	4.2
Azerbaydzhan- skaya SSR	95	23	3.7
Litovskaya SSR	106	49	4.1
Moldavskaya SSR	11	8	0.4
Latviyskaya SSR	111	49	4.3
Kirgizskaya SSR	6	4	0.2
Tadzhikskaya SSR	7	6	0.3
Armenianskaya SSR	60	23	2.3
Turkmenianskaya SSR	6	6	0.2
Estonianskaya SSR	61	49	2.3
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	14	20	0.5
Abroad	<u>375</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>14.4</u>
TOTAL USSR	2,601	14	100.0

^{a/} For all Republics except the RSFSR, derived by subtracting civilian membership in each Republic, reported during the All-Union Komsomol Congress in March 1954, from the estimated total membership in each Republic. The RSFSR estimate of Komsomols in the armed forces was based on the average of the other 15 Republics. The estimate of Komsomols in the armed forces abroad was obtained by applying the percentage of total USSR armed forces personnel who are Komsomols to the estimated total USSR armed forces abroad.

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Note: The 2 major segments of the control force, primary and secondary, are in the process of being more rigorously defined. An attempt has been made to include the estimates of each subgroup, however, in order that the reader may utilize material in accordance with his own requirements. The analysis, here presented, represents a statement of progress and includes a number of serious deficiencies other than those associated with rough estimates of numbers in the various groups. It should be noted that lower-grade officers and NCO's are included in the primary control force as a result of current difficulties in determining a method for their precise exclusion. The number of persons engaged in control activities in the plants is not known and is not included. However, another group known to be in service and production activities is included. There is a distinct impression, yet to be tested, that the latter 2 errors will be compensating. The total inclusion of "militia, fire defense, and other security units" in the primary control force must be corrected to eliminate less significant units. The discussion of the groups included in the primary and secondary control force which follows is related to the groups as they should ultimately be described and enumerated.

By 1 January 1957 it is estimated that the USSR control force will include more than 16 million persons, of whom more than 5 million will be in the primary control force (see Table 14). The primary control force, as constituted for purposes of present analysis, comprises the professional workers of the Communist Party, employees of the governmental administrative and judicial agencies, the officer and NCO components of the armed forces, members of the KGB and MVD troops, the militia and fire defense services, and the employees of intermediate supervisory economic agencies.

The control force has been distributed by urban-rural location and central-local subordination as far as present data permit. Postwar information has been used in making this distribution and in estimating the total numbers involved, except in the case of the economic control force for which, in the light of fragmentary postwar data, it was assumed that prewar relationships remained valid.

A part of the control force, seemingly not over one-sixth, are in service or production activities, but there is a further group of persons, the total as yet to be determined, who are in the control force of industrial organizations and the like at the plant level, whose addition would more than compensate for such a deduction. The total of 16,343,000, therefore, represents a minimal estimate for the Soviet control and administrative personnel.

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Table 14

THE USSR CONTROL FORCE: 1957

<u>Category</u>	<u>Primary Control Force</u>		<u>Secondary Control Force</u>	
	<u>Number (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Primary Control Force</u>	<u>Number (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Control Force</u>
Communist Party	200	3.9	--	1.2
Primary Government	1,287	25.3	--	7.9
Secondary Government	--	--	9,146	56.0
Armed Forces	1,710	33.5	--	10.5
MVD and KGB	1,000	19.6	--	6.1
Economic	900	17.7	--	5.5
Collective Farms	--	--	2,100	12.8
TOTAL	5,097	100.0	11,246	100.0

Total Primary and Secondary Control Force: 16,343,000

The secondary control force consists of the employees of governmental nonadministrative agencies and of the kolkhoz administration. The government employees include such groups as teachers, health service personnel, workers in retail trade and distribution organs, and a number of workers in service and minor production activities. The kolkhoz administration includes the chairmen, scientific and technical supervisors, and overseers of labor gangs.

The members of the secondary control force hold subordinate positions, and receive minor benefits in the form of pay, prestige, or power. In many cases they have resisted tenaciously attempts to transfer them to production work which would involve a loss of status. This is characteristic of a negative group attitude of resistance to outwardly imposed change rather than of striving to acquire more power.

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The primary control force is smaller but is much more important. May of its members, other than the lower-grade armed forces personnel, occupy positions in which they can influence the political and economic life of the state. In addition to control over the society as a whole, this group has an increasing tendency toward restricting access to its ranks by limitations on entrance for those of differing backgrounds coupled with the granting of favors to those with suitable educational and family ties. Sons and relatives of high officials and officers find their way made smoother by attending special schools whose graduates receive preferential treatment. Men from other groups still find it possible to rise into the primary control force, however, for the need of the economy for highly trained technicians on the primary level cannot be filled by the natural increase of the control force alone.

In the future the control force will probably continue to increase. Relative growth will be greater in the secondary control force, as health, educational, and technical needs expand. The primary control force, which already tends toward limitation of entrance by persons of other backgrounds, will grow more slowly unless sharp expansion of the armed forces creates new positions of power.

Communist Party Control Force. The Communist Party control force, numbering 200,000, is made up of the professional Party workers. They form the single most important segment of the control force for their power and authority cut across all other categories. Through them are channeled the directives of the central Party authorities which affect every segment of Soviet society.

The Primary Government Control Force. The primary government control force of 1,287,000 includes employees at all levels of state administration and judicial organs from the central apparatus to the most remote rural Soviet (see Table 15). The activities of this group range from the administration of law and justice on the USSR level to the affairs of a rural Soviet with a population of only 300. Although direct control over the production of goods and services is not part of the work of the primary government control force, it exercises overall supervision over almost all types of economic, social, and cultural activity in the Soviet Union.

The central authorities of the USSR and Union Republic governments have great power and prestige. They are the leaders in the determination of policy and they tend to act without considering greatly the wishes or even the needs of peripheral areas. Local authorities are under rigid control from above, and are largely restricted to implementation of directives issued by their superiors.

The unit of the primary government control force and its loyalty to the regime is difficult to assess. The struggle

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Table 15

I. Political

THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE
IN THE USSR: 1957^{a/}
(Numbers in Thousands)

Administrative Division	Local Government ^{b/}	Republic Government ^{b/}	USSR Government ^{b/}	Total
Russian SFSR	440	35	191	666
Ukrainskaya SSR	208	17	90	315
Belorusskaya SSR	26	3	12	41
Uzbekskaya SSR	24	3	11	38
Kazakhskaya SSR	28	9	15	52
Gruzinskaya SSR	14	2	7	23
Azerbaydzhan- skaya SSR	9	3	5	17
Litovskaya SSR	8	7	6	21
Moldavskaya SSR	8	5	5	18
Latviyskaya SSR	8	4	5	17
Kirgizskaya SSR	7	5	5	17
Tadzhikskaya SSR	7	4	4	15
Armenianskaya SSR	6	2	3	11
Turkmenianskaya SSR	5	4	4	13
Estonianskaya SSR	5	4	4	13
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	3	4	3	10
TOTAL	806	111	370	1,287

a/ Includes all employees of ministries and specialized agencies of USSR, Union Republics, and Autonomous Republics and of departments and directorates of oblast, kray, okrug, city, and rayon governments. Does not include members of the armed forces, the MVD, or managerial personnel within plants or public enterprises.

b/ Derived from 1956 USSR and Union Republic budgetary information on administrative appropriations. The USSR government control force is a residual obtained by subtracting combined republic and local government figures from the total number of employees of USSR state administrative organs. The USSR government control force was then distributed among the republics in proportion to the combined republic and local government totals; therefore, the USSR control force total is more reliable than each of its parts. The combined figure for each republic and local government is also more reliable than either component.

Wage funds for administrative personnel employed by USSR and republic governments were derived on the basis of a statement in the official journal of the USSR Ministry of Finance that wages comprised 66.6 per cent of total expenditures for administration (Finansy SSSR, Vol. 8, 1955, p. 33). Wage funds for administrative personnel employed by local governments were derived on the basis of a statement by

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Table 15 (Continued)

Footnote

V. Shavrin that 8.5 per cent of sums appropriated for all local expenditures were for administrative costs (Gosudarstvennyi Biudzheth SSSR, State Financial Publishing House, Moskva, 1953, p. 20). The 66.6 and 8.5 per cent figures were then applied to the total expenditures for administration to derive administrative wage funds. The total number of employees in each administrative category was determined by dividing the calculated wage funds by the appropriate average annual wage (cf. Table 19).

among interest groups, so much a part of the political life of other countries, is hidden. Only a process of analysis and deduction, often in error, can explain this struggle to the outside observer. The development of significant tensions is always possible and has occurred (e.g., the "Beria affair"). Should similar tensions occur in the future, the effects will be widely felt by the employees of the state administrative and judicial organs. Latent cleavages can become important determinants of the actions and attitudes of this group.

Military Control Force. The Soviet military control force, an important part of the total control force, comprises the 1,710,000 officers and NCO's of the armed forces of the Soviet Union (see Table 16). The key position of the military is reflected in the high incidence of Party membership within its ranks: a reported 77 per cent of the total armed forces and 86.4 per cent of Soviet officers are members either of the Party or of the Komsomol.

The MVD and KGB Control Force. The control force of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Committee of State Security (KGB) totals an estimated one million persons (see Table 17). The MVD and KGB control force constitutes the only major segment of Soviet society outside the armed forces with the right to bear arms.

The estimated 400,000 MVD Border Guards and Internal Security Troops are the most militarized groups outside the armed forces. They maintain the physical security of the frontiers against smugglers or espionage agents; prevent illegal entrance or exit from the country; guard installations such as bridges, forced labor camps, and railroads; and suppress internal unrest. The KGB are the "secret political police" of the regime, and are included in the category, "Fire Defense and Others." Because of the historic political insecurity of the Soviet regime, these groups are relatively large and cannot be compared in function or status with similar groups found in other countries.

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Table 16

THE USSR MILITARY CONTROL FORCE
BY BRANCH OF SERVICE: 1957

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Officers and NCO's (in Thousands)^{a/}</u>	<u>Per Cent of Branch</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Army	950	38	56
Navy (Excluding Soviet Naval Air Force)	280	35	16
Air Force (Including Soviet Naval Air Force)	<u>480</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>28</u>
TOTAL	1,710	42	100

^{a/} All figures derived from Order of Battle of 1 July 1955.

The militia has regular civil and nonpolitical police functions, and although this group is somewhat larger than in other countries, its numbers are not excessive. Workers in the civil registry offices, which are under MVD control, are more numerous than in other countries. Numerous certificates and documents not usual elsewhere are also required in the USSR, necessitating a large staff.

Fire defense personnel, in addition to their usual function of protection of lives and property, have the right to bear arms and arrest violators, and in times of crisis their role in preserving order can be important. Their numbers are determined by the area to be protected.

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Table 17

THE USSR MVD AND KGB CONTROL FORCE: 1957

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Number of Personnel^{a/} (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
MVD Troops ^{b/}	400	40
Border Guards	(150)	(15)
Security Troops	(250)	(25)
Militia (Police) ^{c/}	400	40
Urban	(180)	(18)
Rural	(220)	(22)
Fire Defense ^{d/} and Others	200	20
TOTAL	1,000	100

^{a/} All personnel figures are rough approximations.

^{b/} The estimate of 400,000 MVD troops is taken from current G-2, U.S. Army estimates. The total was distributed on the basis of an adjusted breakdown of the MVD troops contained in NIS 26, V, 54-15 (SECRET).

^{c/} Total militia figure is derived from separate estimates for urban and rural militia. The rural militia estimate is based on data found in captured German documents concerning NKVD personnel in the Ukrainskaya SSR and on a statement by John A. Armstrong that there are approximately 50 militiamen in the average rural rayon ("Administrative Apparatus in the Ukraine," American Slavic and East European Review, February 1956, pp. 31-33).

The urban militia estimate is based on the assumption that the ratio of urban militia to urban population reported in the 1926 census has remained constant. (The proportion of urban militia for 1926 is only slightly higher than the 1955 U.S. proportion; the greater number of U.S. police assigned to traffic control is apparently compensated for by the larger numbers of Soviet militia assigned to civil registry and security.)

^{d/} Fire defense and other MVD personnel were estimated on the basis of the assumption that their ratio to urban population in the 1926 census has remained approximately constant. Fire defense personnel comprise almost 50 per cent of the total.

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The Economic Control Force. Soviet industry, as presently organized, requires a large managerial and supervisory body above the plant level which is responsible for the economic management of groups of enterprises or plants. This group, numbering about 900,000 (see Table 18) is the primary economic control force. Recent efforts to shift some of this group into productive work have met with only limited success, and no foreseeable development seems likely to reduce permanently its size. The persons at this level of management seem to have resisted successfully attempts to reduce their status and attendant benefits. Although short-range efforts may shift some into production jobs or into plant managerial positions, the basic trend is toward an increase rather than a decrease.

A large group of supervisory, technical, and managerial personnel within plants, enterprises, and collective farms form the secondary economic control force. Present data do not permit a firm estimate of the number in this group, except for the supervisory staffs of collective farms (see Table 18).

The power of the primary and secondary economic control personnel is considerable. The upper managerial staff of large industrial plants may often be much more influential than many government officials, particularly on the local level. As a whole, however, the economic control force is relatively less powerful than is the government control force. Its general orientation will always be of great concern to the central government, and political reliability is officially considered of more importance than economic efficiency. The efficiency of the economic control group will probably tend to increase despite the handicaps imposed by the regime. Its political reliability will tend to reflect the degree of reward for its efforts.

The Secondary Government Control Force. The number of employees in the secondary government control force is estimated to total 9,146,000 (see Table 19). The secondary government control force includes the vast majority of teachers and other school workers, physicians and auxiliary medical personnel, retail trade employees, and supporting service personnel. They work in agencies funded entirely through budgetary appropriations.

Although individuals range from university professors to laborers in city utility departments, the vast majority have relatively low status and pay. Those with higher status, particularly those in the professions, are subject to close surveillance by the Party and MVD and KGB. The wide variations in this group probably militate against any group unity that may be felt by more homogeneous control force categories.

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Table 18

THE USSR ECONOMIC CONTROL FORCE: 1957

Category	Primary		Secondary	
	Number (in Thousands) ^{a/}	Per Cent of Total	Number (in Thousands) ^{b/}	Per Cent of Total
Industry	296	1.7		
Transport, Com- munications	39	0.6		
Trade, Finance, Public Catering	291	6.9		
Government, Health, Education	147 ^{c/}	1.2 ^{d/}		
Construction	44	1.7 ^{d/}		
Agriculture	83	1.3 ^{e/}	2,100 ^{f/}	4.2
TOTAL	900	1.8	2,100	4.2

Total primary and secondary economic control force: 3,000,000

a/ Includes administrative staffs of economic organizations (associations, trusts, and agencies) not part of enterprises and plants. Does not include workers in institutions for administration of the economy financed through the state budget, nor managerial personnel in enterprises or plants. Based on projection of the relationship between numbers of workers and of economic control staff contained in *Chislennost i zarabotnaya plata rabochikh i sluzhashchikh v SSSR* (Moskva, 1936), assuming such relationships remain relatively constant. ARD labor force estimates for 1957, by category of activity, used as base.

b/ Includes managerial personnel in enterprises, plants, collective and state farms.

c/ Includes control force supervising enterprises of medical industry, supply organs subordinate to Ministry of Education, publishing houses, and certain auxiliary economic enterprises of government institutions.

d/ Industry and construction were originally considered a single unit. For purposes of comparison in this table, the percentage of total workers shown in the industry category is used for the construction category because of lack of data.

e/ Includes only control force for machine tractor stations and state farms.

f/ Includes chairmen, vice-chairmen, heads of productive subdivisions (fermy), livestock and field labor gang leaders (brigadiers), agronomists, veterinary assistants, bookkeepers, and accountants on collective farms. Based on projection of relationships derived from pre-war source (*Kolkhozy vo vtoroi stalinskoi piatiletke*, Moskva, 1939), with assumption of relative stability of relationship between total for managerial personnel and able bodied collective farm workers.

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Table 19

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY
GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORCE: 1957^{a/}
(Numbers in Thousands)

Administrative Division	Local Government ^{b/}	Republic Government ^{b/}	USSR Government ^{b/}	Total
Russian SFSR	2,800	525	1,333	4,658
Ukrainskaya SSR	1,092	208	522	1,822
Belorusskaya SSR	217	229	179	625
Uzbekskaya SSR	196	8	82	286
Kazakhskaya SSR	234	204	176	614
Gruzinskaya SSR	106	23	51	180
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	80	18	39	137
Litovskaya SSR	65	20	34	119
Moldavskaya SSR	70	4	30	104
Latviyskaya SSR	66	20	34	120
Kirgizskaya SSR	52	8	24	84
Tadzhikskaya SSR	53	16	28	97
Armenianskaya SSR	45	13	24	82
Turkmenkskaya SSR	42	16	23	81
Estonianskaya SSR	36	16	21	73
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	26	20	18	64
TOTAL	5,180	1,348	2,618	9,146

a/ Includes all employees of institutions and enterprises funded entirely through budgetary appropriations of the USSR, Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, oblasts, krays, okrugs, cities, and rayons. (Major occupational categories funded in this way include health, 3.5 million persons; state trade, 2.5 million; education, 2 million; and communications, 0.5 million.) Does not include members of the armed forces, the MVD, employees of plants, institutions, or enterprises on a "cost-accounting" (khozrashchet) basis, or cooperative trade employees.

b/ Derived from 1956 USSR and Union Republic budgetary information on total expenditures on the basis of statement in official journal of USSR Ministry of Finance that wage costs constituted one-third of total expenditures in Union Republic budgets and approximately one-half of total expenditures in local budgets (Finansy SSSR, Vol. 2, 1955, p. 33). In the Azerbaydzhanskaya, Gruzinskaya, and Litovskaya SSR's wages totaled a reported 56 per cent of local budgets.

Personnel were estimated on the basis of a series of calculated average annual wages. Average annual wages were calculated on the basis of statements made by the USSR Ministry of Finance and by 12 Union Republic Ministers of Finance dealing with savings resulting from reductions in force in 1954 and 1955. The USSR Minister of Finance reported a saving of

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Table 19 (Continued)

Footnotes

7.2 billion rubles resulting from the dismissal of 750,000 persons. On the basis of these data, an average annual wage of 6,394 rubles was calculated. Similar calculations for the Union Republics resulted in average annual wages ranging from 5,411 to 8,383 rubles. The total number of persons employed by the combined republic and local governments was obtained by dividing the calculated wage funds by the appropriate average annual wage. (In the Karelo-Finskaya, Latvinskaya, and Uzbekskaya SSR's, where annual wage information was not available, annual wages for neighboring republics were utilized.)

Internal evidence indicates that the average annual wage figures cited above are generally reliable. The reported reductions in personnel appear to be in proportion to the reduction in the calculated wage funds; therefore, the personnel remaining on the government payroll earn approximately the same annual average wage as those dismissed.

Except for statistics on the number of teachers, physicians, and retail trade employees, little data are available on changes that have occurred within this group. Although future trends will be conditioned by the policies of the regime, they will reflect the continuing growth of an urbanized economy with its concomitant expansion in the numbers of persons in various types of white-collar jobs in government agencies.

2. Organization

USSR Government. The current organization of the USSR Council of Ministers continues to reflect a trend in Soviet administration which was interrupted only briefly in the years immediately following Stalin's death. Economic ministries and specialized ministerial agencies now exceed in number those which existed before the new regime assumed control. As of April 1956, there were 63 agencies of ministerial rank at the USSR level, including 26 All-Union ministries, 30 Union-Republic ministries, and 7 specialized agencies (see Table 20).

More important than this trend of expansion, however, has been the changing status and role of the ministries, particularly those at Union-Republic level. During Stalin's lifetime, decision making was concentrated at the All-Union level. Since his death, 9 All-Union ministries have been downgraded to Union-Republic ministries (Coal Industry, Communications, Construction of Enterprises of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources, Higher Education, Paper and

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Table 20

ORGANIZATION OF USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
APRIL 1956^{a/}

Chairman
 First Deputy Chairmen
 Deputy Chairmen
 Chairmen of following Agencies
 Board of the State Bank
 Committee of State Security
 State Committee for Construction Affairs
 State Committee on New Technology
 State Committee on Long-Range Planning of the National Economy
 State Committee on the Question of Labor and Wages
 State Economic Commission on Current Planning of the National Economy

All-Union Ministers of
 Agricultural Procurement
 Automobile Industry
 Aviation Industry
 Chemical Industry
 Construction and Road-Machine Building
 Construction of Electric Power Stations
 Construction of Enterprises of Coal Industry
 Construction of Enterprises of Petroleum Industry
 Construction of Machine Tools and Instruments
 Defense Industry
 Electrical Industry
 Electric Power Stations
 Foreign Trade
 General Machine Building
 Heavy Machine Building
 Machine Building
 Medium Machine Building
 Maritime Fleet
 Production of Instruments and Means of Automation
 Radio-Technical Industry
 River Fleet
 Shipbuilding Industry
 Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building Industry
 Transportation
 Transport Construction
 Transport Machine Building

^{a/} Based on decrees of Supreme Soviet of USSR published in December 1955 and amended to April 1956.

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Table 20 (Continued)

Union-Republic Ministers of

Agriculture
 Automotive Transport and Highways
 Building Materials Industry
 Coal Industry
 Communications
 Construction
 Construction of Enterprises of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry
 Culture
 Defense
 Ferrous Metallurgy
 Finance
 Fishing Industry
 Food Products Industry
 Foreign Affairs
 Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources
 Higher Education
 Internal Affairs
 Justice
 Light Industry
 Meat and Dairy Products Industry
 Non-Ferrous Metallurgy
 Paper and Wood-Processing Industry
 Petroleum Industry
 Public Health
 State Control
 State Farms
 Textile Industry
 Timber Industry
 Trade
 Urban and Rural Construction

Wood-Processing Industry, and Petroleum Industry).

The sharpest break with Stalinist policy, however, has been in the changing role of virtually all Union-Republic ministries. Under Stalin, these ministries not only controlled organizations and plants in their respective fields, but actually operated the vast majority, down to brick yards, shoe factories, and meat-processing plants. Since 1953, and particularly since 1955, Union-Republic ministries have been ordered to divest themselves of the operation of plants and to confine themselves to the over-all administration, the assignment of quotas and control over their fulfillment, the supply of equipment, and the financing of capital investments. Claiming success for these policies in 1956, N.H. Khrushchev declared that "work in this direction must be continued."

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The USSR Council of Ministers will retain its complete monopoly of long- and short-term planning, finance, the production and supply of machinery, and overall administration during 1956.

Union Republic Governments. Within the limitations imposed by the Soviet central authorities, the status of the 16 Union Republic governments has increased since 1953 and will probably continue to increase during 1956. In the overall administrative scheme, however, the republic governments will continue to play a relatively minor role.

The years since Stalin's death have witnessed an increasing delegation of power and authority to the Union-Republic Councils of Ministers. The transfer of operational control of consumer goods plants and organizations and of heavy industry has resulted in a substantial increase in the proportion of the republic gross product controlled by the republic Councils of Ministers. The transfer of operational control of plants and organization producing consumers' goods has increased the competence of the republic government in proportion to the extent of this activity within its territory. In the Russian SFSR, this transfer has increased the share of republic gross product controlled by republic agencies from 24 to 40 per cent. The downgrading of heavy-industry ministries has affected only 5 republics: the Azerbaydzhanskaya, Kazakhskaya, and Ukrainskaya SSR's and, to a lesser degree, the Latviyskaya and Litovskaya SSR's (see Table 21). In 1956 N.S. Khrushchev reported that republic governments controlled 67 per cent in Kazakhskaya SSR, and 80 per cent in Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR. However, the Russian SFSR, whose heavy industry probably constitutes well over 50 per cent of the Soviet gross heavy industry product, has not been affected by these changes; its heavy industry continues to be operated by agencies of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The augmentation of republic government status has been accomplished by a physical dispersal of economic agencies. All new heavy-industry ministries have established headquarters at or near production sites, which in most cases are far removed from republic capitals: the Ukrainskaya SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is at Stalino, and the Kazakhskaya SSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is at Ust-Kamenogorsk. The same phenomenon has occurred with some of the old ministries: the Latviyskaya SSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry has been moved from Riga to the city of Liyepaya.

The year 1956 possibly will find the establishment of additional ministries at the Union-Republic level and a further increase in the authority of existing ministries. The physical relation of ministerial agencies will probably also continue, most noticeably in the Kazakhskaya SSR.

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I. Political

Table 21

ORGANIZATION OF UNION REPUBLIC COUNCILS OF MINISTERS
April 1956^{a/}

	Russian SFSR	Ukrainian	Belorussian	Uzbek	Kazakh	Georgian	Azerbaijani	Lithuanian	Moldavian	Latvian	Kirgiz	Tadjik	Armenian	Turkmen	Estonian	Karelo-Finnish
<u>Chairman</u>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<u>First Deputy Chairmen</u>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<u>Deputy Chairmen</u>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Committee of State Security	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
State Committee for Construction and Architectural Affairs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
State Planning Commission	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<u>Union-Republic Ministers</u>																
Agriculture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Automotive Transport and Highways	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Building Materials Industry	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coal Industry	x															
Communications	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Construction	x															
Construction of Enterprises of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry																
Culture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Defense	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ferrous Metallurgy	x															
Finance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fishing Industry	x	x														
Food Products Industry	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Foreign Affairs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

^{a/} Organization of union-republic ministries, except for Karelo-Finskaya SSR, based on decrees of Supreme Soviets published since January 1956. Organization of Karelo-Finskaya SSR Council of Ministers based on decrees of Karelo-Finskaya Supreme Soviet published in 1953.

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Part One

I. Political

Table 21 (Continued)

Union-Republic Ministers

(Continued)

	Russian SFSR	Ukrainian	Belorussian	Uzbek	Kazakh	Crimean	Azerbaijani	Lithuanian	Moldavian	Latvian	Kirgiz	Tadzhik	Armenian	Turkmen	Estonian	Karelo-Finnish
Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources																
Higher Education																
Internal Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Justice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Light Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Meat and Dairy Products Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nonferrous Metallurgy																
Paper and Wood-Processing Industry																
Petroleum Industry																
Public Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State Farms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Textile Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Timber Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Urban and Rural Construction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fuel Industry	X															
Land Drainage and Improvement																
(Melioration)																
Local and Fuel Industry	X	X														
Local and Shale-Chemical Industry																
Local Fuel Industry																
Local Industry	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Municipal Economy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Security	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Economy																

b/ Organization of republic ministries of the RSFSR and Uzbekskaya, Kazakhskaya, Azerbaydzhanskaya, Moldavskaya, Kirgizskaya, Tadzhikskaya, and Armyanskaya SSR's based on decrees of Supreme Soviets published in 1953. Organization of ministries of remaining republics based on decrees of Supreme Soviets published since January 1956.

S E C R E T

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Local Governments. The status of local governments in the over-all Soviet administrative scheme has never been high. Their role has been largely one of supporting activities controlled by higher government agencies, and their jurisdiction has been limited to such fields as primary education, public health, local public utilities, and operational control of small consumer goods plants. Since 1953, however, the role of the oblast and kray Executive Committees and the ASSR Councils of Ministers has been strengthened, both as a result of the modest trends toward decentralizing control of industrial activities and centralizing control of agriculture at the oblast level. Tables 22 and 23 show the current organizational structure of oblast, kray, and rayon governments.^{1/}

The most important advance arises from the transfer of control over Machine-Tractor Stations (MTS) from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to the oblast level. In republics which are divided into oblasts, this act is believed to have been supplemented by the abolition of rayon Departments of Agriculture (called for by N.S. Khrushchev in late 1953), thereby significantly reducing the competence of rayon governments. The competence of governments at the oblast level has also increased as republic agencies have transferred to them control of industrial plants producing generally for the oblast economy, transfers which parallel those from the USSR to the republic governments.

The growth of the political and administrative importance of the MTS is significant. The revamping of the Party organizational structure in 1954 has made the MTS the locus of Party authority in the countryside (see Section A, Local Organization of the Communist Party). Long the supplier of the major share of motive power for collective farms, the MTS in 1956 will also assume the role of the rural tax agency as it takes over responsibility for collection of compulsory and "voluntary" deliveries of agricultural produce to the state. A further indication of the growing importance of the MTS has been the trend in recent years toward coincidence of rayon boundaries with the area served by the MTS. By 1 January 1957, the MTS will have become the political, administrative, economic, and cultural center in the countryside with a permanent labor force of 2.3 million who are paid regular wages and salaries.

The collective farm, basic production unit in rural areas, is also changing under the new regime. The process

^{1/} The structure of the ASSR Councils of Ministers parallels that of the oblast and kray Executive Committees; ministries equate with oblast and kray departments and directorates.

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Part OneI. Political

Table 22

ORGANIZATION OF KRAY OR OBLAST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES
April 1956^a

	Russian SFSR	Ukrainian	Belorussian	Uzbek	Kazakh	Georgian	Azerbaijani	Armenian	Latvian	Lithuanian	Letvian	Ingrian	Tadzhik	Armenian	Turkmen	Estonian	Karelo-Finnish
<u>Chairman</u>	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
<u>Planning Commission</u>	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
<u>Sector for Cadres</u>	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
<u>Agencies Attached to Executive Committee</u>																	
Committee of State Security	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Dept/Dir. Internal Affairs	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Dept/Dir. Justice	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
<u>Departments of Executive Committee</u>																	
Construction and Architectural Affairs	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Culture	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Education	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Finance	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
General	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Kolkhoz Construction		x															
Land Drainage and Improvement (Melioration)		x															
Local and Fuel Industry	x	x	x						x								
Local Industry				x										x			
Municipal Economy	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Organizational-Instruction		x															
Public Health	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Roads									x					x			
Social Security	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Trade	x	x	x	x	x				x					x			
Water Economy					x				x								

^a Organization of kray or oblast Executive Committees, except in Ukrainian and Kazakhskaya SSR's, based on ratification of decrees by Supreme Soviets published since January 1956. Composition of oblast Executive Committees in Ukrainian and Kazakhskaya SSR's based on ratification of decrees by Supreme Soviets published in 1953.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

Part One

I. Political

Table 23

ORGANIZATION OF RAYON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
April 1956^{a/}

	Russian SFSR	Ukrainian	Belorussian	Uzbek	Kazakh	Georgian	Azerbaijani	Armenian	Latvian	Lithuanian	Moldavian	Latvian	Kirgiz	Tadzhik	Armenian	Turkmen	Estonian	Karelo-Finnish
Chairman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Planning Commission	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sector for Cadres	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Departments or Directorates Attached to Executive Committee																		
Internal Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Justice														X				
Departments of Executive Committee																		
Automotive Transport and Roads	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Culture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kolkhoz Construction											X							
Land Drainage and Improvement (Melioration)											X							
Local Industry																	X	
Municipal Economy												X					X	
Public Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roads											X							
Social Security	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Economy		X										X				X		

a/ Organization of all rayon Executive Committees, except those in Moldavskaya SSR, based on ratification of decrees by Supreme Soviets of each republic published in 1953. Organization of rayon Executive Committees in Moldavskaya SSR based on ratification of decrees by the Moldavskaya SSR Supreme Soviet published February 1956. The abolition of the Rayon Department of Agriculture, called for by the First Secretary of the Communist Party in 1953, is presumed to have been effected.

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I. Political

Table 23 (Continued)

Departments or Directorates (as required)
Fishing Industry
Local Industry
Municipal Economy
Water Economy

X	X	Russian SFSR
X	X	Ukrainian
X	X	Belorussian
X	X	Uzbekistan
X	X	Kazakhstan
X	X	Georgian
X	X	Azerbaijan
X	X	Lithuanian
X	X	Moldavian
		Latvian
X	X	Estonian
X	X	Armenian
X	X	Turkmen
X	X	Carlo-Pinskian

S E C R E T

Part OneI. Political

of consolidation begun in 1950 has reduced the number of collective farms from more than 250,000 to approximately 89,000 by 1956.^{1/} The economic and administrative significance of the individual collective farm has therefore increased significantly. A planning agency since 1955, it is now empowered to draw up its own production programs and work norms once the required deliveries to the state are assured. Early in 1956 it was given the right to expel members, a power formerly exercised only at higher levels of authority. The most significant social change has been the gradual shift in the system of payments to individual collective farmers. Formerly paid annually in kind and in cash, some are now receiving payments in cash once a month. This policy, as well as continuing Soviet efforts to reduce the size of farmers' private plots, appears to constitute part of a broader policy to transform the collective farmer into a type of salaried worker. The development of the consolidated collective farms with their respective MTS into a unified economic and administrative organization approximating the state farms in size and operation also appears to be a major objective of Soviet policy in rural areas.

In urban areas, construction organizations are being consolidated under the control of city governments and many retail trade agencies have been transferred to municipal authorities. In cities with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants, the system of wards (urban rayons) is also being abolished. Although these measures have not materially increased the authority of city governments, they probably will improve administrative efficiency. Similar actions are likely to be taken in the future.

^{1/} The merger of collective farms has been followed by a consolidation of rural soviets, the lowest government organ. It is government policy to seek to equate a rural soviet with a single collective farm.

S E C R E T

Part OneII. Population and ManpowerA. Size and Distribution

1. Size. By 1 January 1957 it is estimated that the population of the Soviet Union will total 221 million. This estimate is based on a population figure of 200 million, reported by the Soviets in late 1949, and reported increases from 1950 to 1955 of more than 3 million per year.

Data have recently been released which seem to indicate that the Soviet authorities now contradict their earlier report of 200 million inhabitants and are using a lower population figure for that date. These data include: (1) 1940-51 percental increases in per capita production of several commodities, reported in Voprosy Ekonomiki, January 1953; (2) 1950-55 increases in per capita production of several commodities reported by Khrushchev at the XXth Party conference; and (3) 1940-55 percental increases in per capita steel production, reported by Tevosyan at this same conference. An analysis of these data reveal variations of such magnitude as to preclude their use. Population figures between 168.4 and 199.3 million for 1950 and 176 and 214 million for 1951 are implied in the per capita data. Much, if not all, of the apparent inconsistency in these computed population figures could be attributed to rounding errors in the reported data on production and percental increases in per capita production. A comment on such inconsistencies appears in a statement of 26 October 1955, made by the officials of the Library of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the Central Committee, CPSU, which stressed the dearth of up-to-date cultural and economic statistics, and frankly admitted that "inconsistency may be observed very frequently in the reported data."

There are several possible explanations for the recent evidence that the Soviets are using a total population figure of less than 200 million for 1950. Data more recent than the 1949 figure may exist. In 1947 the Academy of Medical Science and the Ministry of Public Health were to investigate and study Soviet vital rates and their trends, migration, and the effects of war on the population. It is not known if this study was completed, but in 1953, for the first time since 1938, an official death rate was published. For proper calculation of this rate, it would be necessary to have the size of the total population. It is equally possible, however, that the per capita data may be distorted, not only by errors in rounding but also because the base

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population and/or population increases have been minimized in order to exaggerate Soviet production. Since the earlier figure was explicit, and was free of such potential bias and since it was found compatible with other data, it would seem unreasonable to reject the earlier figure in favor of the uncertain range to be derived from the latter.

For some time it has been suggested that a new Soviet census is planned. This has been given indirect support through references in the Soviet press to the need for current population and related data. It is also certain that a census would greatly facilitate governmental planning. Meanwhile, Soviet authorities could not possibly have exact information on the size of the USSR's population, and the 1950 figure appears to be the only usable approximation.

2. Distribution. It is estimated that 85.5 per cent of the total population of the Soviet Union will be concentrated in European Russia in 1957: 56 per cent in the Russian SFSR and 29.5 per cent in the remainder of European Russia (see Table 24).

Table 24

DISTRIBUTION OF USSR POPULATION
BY MAJOR AREAS
1939-1957
(In Per Cent of Total Population)

<u>Area</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1957</u>
Russian SFSR	56.2	56.1	56.0
European Russia, excluding RSFSR	30.9	30.0	29.5
Transcaucasus	4.2	4.5	4.5
Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia	8.7	9.4	10.0

Although no basic changes have occurred in the internal distribution of the population among the major areas in the 1939-1950 period, some noteworthy modifications are apparent. The outstanding increase has been in the area of Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia, which in 1939 contained 8.7 per cent of the total population and in 1957

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Part OneII. Population and Manpower

contains an estimated 10 per cent. Within the Transcaucasus area, the population has increased only 0.3 per cent in the 11-year period. As opposed to these 2 areas of population gain, the populations of the Russian SFSR and the remainder of European Russia are estimated to be below their 1939 proportions.

The population of the Russian SFSR increased only 4.1 million between 1939 and 1950 (see Table 25). The relatively modest annual growth rate of 0.35 per cent for this period resulted principally from the heavy losses of World War II, which included military casualties, deficit of births, and, in occupied areas, excessive civilian mortality. Between 1950 and 1957, it is estimated that the population has increased 11.6 million, an annual growth rate of 1.92 per cent.

By 1950, the remainder of European Russia had barely exceeded its prewar population size. The annual rate of growth during the 1939-50 period was 0.08 per cent. The greater part of this area was occupied during World War II by the German Army, and the severe wartime losses suffered were compensated through natural increase and in-migration. With the exception of Litovskaya SSR and Moldavskaya SSR this area has relatively low birth rates; in the 1950-1957 period, the estimated annual growth rate is only 1.17 per cent, somewhat below that of the RSFSR.

The 3 republics of the Transcaucasus were less affected by direct wartime losses than was European Russia, including the RSFSR. Population increased one million during the 1939-1950 period, an annual rate of 1.12 per cent. During normal periods the 3 republics in this area (Azerbaydzhanskaya, Gruzinskaya, and Armyanskaya) have a high rate of natural increase, a factor which partly compensated wartime losses. The estimated annual rate of growth for the 1950-1957 period is 1.52 per cent.

The total population of Kazakhskaya SSR and the Central Asian republics increased significantly both during and after the war, from 16.7 million in 1939 to 18.8 million in 1950. In addition to the relatively high natural increase rates of these republics, this has been a region of in-migration for more than 25 years. During the 1939-1950 period, the 1.12 per cent annual growth rate was partly the result of in-migration from the more western areas; in the postwar period, population growth has occurred in conjunction with the accelerated economic development of the area. In the 7-year period since 1950, the population has increased 3.3 million, to 22.1 million, an annual growth rate of 2.34 per cent. A special factor in the population expansion of this period is the program to cultivate the "virgin lands" of Kazakhskaya SSR in an effort to expand agricultural production. Also important is the new emphasis put on the economic development of this republic under the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

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Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 25

POPULATION GROWTH OF THE USSR BY UNION REPUBLICS:
1939, 1950, and 1957^{a/}
(Numbers in Millions)

Union Republic	1939 ^{b/}	1950	1957
Russian SFSR	108.1	112.2	123.8
European Russia (excluding RSFSR)	59. ^{c/}	60.0	65.1
Ukrainian SSR	--	41.9	45.6
Belorussian SSR	--	8.9	9.5
Lithuanian SSR	--	2.8	2.9
Moldavian SSR	--	2.5	2.7
Latvian SSR	--	2.2	2.3
Estonian SSR	--	1.2	1.4
Karelo-Finnish SSR	--	0.5	0.7
Transcaucasus	8.0	9.0	10.0
Georgian SSR	3.5	4.0	4.3
Azerbaijani SSR	3.2	3.4	3.9
Armenian SSR	1.3	1.6	1.8
Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia	16.7	18.8	22.1
Kazakhskaya SSR	6.1	7.4	8.9
Uzbekskaya SSR	6.3	6.6	7.7
Kirgizskaya SSR	1.5	1.8	2.1
Tadzhikskaya SSR	1.5	1.7	2.0
Turkmenikaya SSR	1.3	1.3	1.4
TOTAL USSR	192.3	200.0	221.0

a/ The population figure for 1939 and 1950 have been adjusted according to 1957 boundaries, to provide comparable statistics.

b/ 1939 data are from the All-Union census of 17 January 1939 and the figures for 1 January 1950 and 1 January 1957 are ARD estimates. The estimating procedure may be summarized: statistics on population, natural increase, voters, and students in school were utilized to compute republic population estimates for 1950 and 1954. The rate of increase, 1950-1954, was then extrapolated to 1957.

c/ Refers to population of European Russia (excluding RSFSR) at the time of the 1939 census, plus the estimated population of areas subsequently annexed.

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3. Population Density. Population density within the major administrative divisions of the USSR varies from a high of 207 in the Moldavskaya SSR to a low of 7 in the Turkmenskaya SSR (see Table 26). A comparison of population densities of the republics emphasizes the multiplicity of factors affecting density. Moldavskaya SSR has a primarily rural economy, while the high density (125) of the Central Industrial Region of the RSFSR is largely the result of the area's many urban concentrations. While the RSFSR is the most populous and economically is the most important of the union republics, it is also the largest in size, and its population density (20) is lower than that of the Kirgizskaya SSR (27). Similar variations are apparent in comparing the lesser administrative units (see Table 27).

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 26

THE USSR
ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND POPULATION DENSITY
BY MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1957

Administrative Division	Estimated Population ^a / (in Thousands)	Land Area ^b / (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
Russian SFSR	123,800	6,267,827	20
Northwestern Region	9,986	535,074	19
Central Industrial Region	52,267	418,463	125
Volga Region	11,147	164,551	68
Southeastern Region	10,939	152,740	72
Urals Region	14,940	293,438	51
West Siberian Region	11,569	935,511	12
East Siberian Region	7,492	2,741,804	3
Far Eastern Region	5,460	1,026,246	5
Ukrainskaya SSR	45,600	232,604	196
Belorusskaya SSR	9,500	80,134	119
Uzbekskaya SSR	7,700	159,101	48
Kazakhskaya SSR	8,900	1,060,465	8
Gruzinskaya SSR	4,300	29,490	146
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	3,900	33,080	118
Litovskaya SSR	2,900	25,167	115
Moldavskaya SSR	2,700	13,047	207
Latviyskaya SSR	2,300	24,897	92
Kirgizskaya SSR	2,100	76,698	27
Tadzhikskaya SSR	2,000	54,812	36
Armianskaya SSR	1,800	11,503	156
Turkmenskaya SSR	1,400	187,133	7
Estoniskaya SSR	1,400	17,408	80
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	700	68,901	10
TOTAL	221,000	8,342,267	26

a/ ARD Estimates.

b/ Land areas for administrative divisions in East Siberian and Far Eastern Regions are taken from ARD Oblast Political and Population Surveys. Areas affected by changes in administrative divisions in Kazakhskaya SSR and Uzbekskaya SSR, involving oblast and republic boundaries, were measured, and the new oblast and republic areas were calculated. The remaining figures are from the ARD 1956 Annual Estimates. Calculated areas have not been rounded.

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 27

THE USSR
ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND POPULATION DENSITY
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: 1957

Administrative Division ^{a/}	Estimated Population ^{b/} (in Thousands)	Land Area ^{c/} (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
Total USSR	221,000	8,342,267	20
Russian SFSR	123,800	6,268,827	19
Northwestern Region	9,986	535,074	19
Arkhangelskaya O.	1,109	229,361	5
Kaliningradskaya O.	951	6,099	156
Komi ASSR	634	156,176	4
Leningradskaya O.	5,073	32,849	154
Murmanskaya O.	634	53,693	12
Vologodskaya O.	1,585	56,896	28
Central Industrial Region	52,267	418,463	125
Arzamaskaya O.	1,426	10,499	136
Balashovskaya O.	1,268	14,707	86
Belgorodskaya O.	1,426	10,654	134
Bryanskaya O.	1,902	13,394	142
Chuvashskaya ASSR	1,110	7,064	157
Gorkovskaya O.	2,377	17,756	134
Ivanovskaya O.	1,585	9,496	167
Kalininskaya O.	2,377	25,476	93
Kaluzhskaya O.	1,110	11,502	97
Kirovskaya O.	2,377	46,938	51
Kostromskaya O.	1,109	22,388	50
Kurskaya O.	1,902	11,773	162
Lipetskaya O.	1,268	9,187	138
Mariyskaya ASSR	634	8,917	71
Mordovskaya ASSR	1,268	10,075	126

a/ The following abbreviations are used: SSR, Soviet Socialist Republic; O., Oblast; A.O., Autonomous Oblast; ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; R., Rayon; N.O., National Okrug.

b/ ARD Estimates.

c/ Land Areas for administrative divisions in the East Siberian and Far Eastern regions are taken from ARD Oblast Political and Population Surveys. Areas affected by changes in administrative divisions in Kazakhskaya SSR and Uzbekskaya SSR, involving oblast and republic boundaries, were measured, and the new oblast and republic areas were calculated. The remaining figures are from the ARD 1956 Annual Estimates. Calculated areas have not been rounded.

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S E C R E T

Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
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RSFSRCentral Industrial
Region (Cont.)

Moskovskaya O.	10,902	18,682	584
Novgorodskaya O.	1,110	20,728	54
Orlovskaya O.	1,268	9,380	135
Penzenskaya O.	1,585	16,714	95
Pskovskaya O.	951	12,236	78
Ryazanskaya O.	1,743	15,247	114
Smolenskaya O.	1,902	18,914	101
Tambovskaya O.	1,743	12,584	139
Tulskaya O.	1,585	9,303	170
Velikolukskaya O.	951	17,331	55
Vladimirskaia O.	1,426	11,155	128
Voronezhskaya O.	2,377	12,120	196
Yaroslavskaya O.	1,585	14,243	111

<u>Volga Region</u>	<u>11,147</u>	<u>164,551</u>	<u>68</u>
Astrakhanskaya O.	793	29,683	27
Kuybyshevskaya O.	2,271	20,805	109
Saratovskaya O.	2,219	34,122	65
Stalingradskaya O.	1,585	39,488	40
Tatarskaya ASSR	3,011	26,094	115
Ulyanovskaya O.	1,268	14,359	88

<u>Southeastern Region</u>	<u>10,939</u>	<u>152,740</u>	<u>72</u>
Dagestanskaya ASSR	951	14,745	64
Grozenskaya O.	634	12,738	50
Kabardinskaya ASSR	317	4,555	70
Kamenskaya O.	1,585	21,963	72
Krasnodarskiy Kray	3,331	32,810	102
Osetinskaya ASSR	476	3,551	134
Rostovskaya O.	1,902	24,125	79
Stavropol'skiy Kray	1,743	38,253	46

<u>Urals Region</u>	<u>14,940</u>	<u>293,438</u>	<u>51</u>
Bashkirskaia ASSR	3,170	55,391	57
Chelyabinskaya O.	2,423	33,891	71
Chkalovskaya O.	1,902	47,401	40
Molotovskaya O.	2,695	65,929	41
Sverdlovskaya O.	3,482	74,537	47
Udmurtskaya ASSR	1,268	16,289	78

<u>West Siberian Region</u>	<u>11,569</u>	<u>935,511</u>	<u>12</u>
Altayskiy Kray	2,536	100,978	25
Kemerovskaya O.	2,377	36,863	64
Kurganskaya O.	950	27,445	35
Novosibirskaya O.	2,219	69,017	32

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Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<u>RSFSR</u>			
<u>West Siberian Region (Cont.)</u>			
Omskaya O.	1,743	53,770	32
Tomskaya O.	793	121,320	7
Tyumenskaya O.	951	526,118	2
<u>East Siberian Region</u>			
Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR	7,492	2,742,804	3
Barguzinskiy R.	689	138,106	5
Bauntovskiy R.	(22.1)	(5,646)	4
Baykalo-Kudariniskiy R.	(11.2)	(28,522)	0.4
Bichurskiy R.	(20.1)	(723)	28
Dzhidinskiy R.	(34.5)	(2,367)	15
Ivolginskiy R.	(6.2)	(1,823)	3
Kabanskiy R.	(212.4)	(1,341)	158
Khorinskiy R.	(25.6)	(2,608)	10
Kizhingginskiy R.	(28.3)	(10,170)	3
Kudariniskiy R.	(19.7)	(2,964)	7
Kurumkanskiy R.	(18.7)	(838)	22
Kyakhtinskiy R.	(20.1)	(9,940)	2
Mukherishbirskiy R.	(28.3)	(932)	30
Okinskiy R.	(24.8)	(1,613)	15
Pribaykalskiy R.	(5.2)	(10,244)	0.5
Selenginskiy R.	(16.7)	(4,975)	3
Severo-Baykalskiy R.	(47.0)	(2,373)	14
Tarbagatayskiy R.	(13.3)	(22,060)	0.6
Toreyskiy R.	(22.6)	(932)	24
Tunkinskiy R.	(5.5)	(1,624)	3
Yeravninskiy R.	(17.7)	(4,546)	4
Zaigraevskiy R.	(17.8)	(12,098)	2
Zakamenskiy R.	(47.4)	(2,943)	16
Chitinskaya O.	(23.8)	(5,824)	4
Akshinskiy R.	1,573	162,330	10
Aleksandrovo-Zavodskiy R.	(22.6)	(2,821)	8
Baleyskiy R.	(24.0)	(2,054)	12
Borzinskiy R.	(74.3)	(1,994)	37
Byrkinskiy R.	(85.0)	(6,914)	12
Chernyshevskiy R.	(31.3)	(2,744)	11
Chitinskiy R.	(91.2)	(4,906)	19
Gazimuro-Zavodskiy R.	(275.4)	(5,381)	51
Kalarskiy R.	(21.2)	(2,989)	7
Kalganskiy R.	(4.2)	(21,707)	0.2
Karymskiy R.	(33.7)	(2,162)	16
Khilokskiy R.	(58.4)	(3,281)	18
Krasnochikovskiy R.	(71.2)	(9,443)	8
	(53.8)	(7,021)	8

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Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
RSFSR			
Chitinskaya O. (Cont.)			
Kyrinskiy R.	(35.2)	(5,212)	7
Mogochinskiy R.	(62.7)	(9,045)	7
Nerchinskiy R.	(72.0)	(2,254)	32
Nerchinsko-			
Zavodskiy R.	(21.2)	(2,575)	8
Olov'yanninskiy R.	(50.4)	(2,422)	21
Ononskiy R.	(21.2)	(1,548)	14
Petrovsko-			
Zavodskiy R.	(92.5)	(3,434)	27
Shakhtaminskiy R.	(38.6)	(2,407)	16
Shilkinskiy R.	(124.1)	(2,836)	44
Sretenskiy R.	(71.7)	(2,437)	29
Tungiro-			
Olekminskiy R.	(5.7)	(16,710)	0.3
Tungokochenskiy R.	(13.1)	(18,565)	0.7
Uletovskiy R.	(31.7)	(5,856)	5
Ust-Karskiy R.	(40.2)	(5,933)	7
Aginskiy Buryat-			
Mongolskiy N.O.			
Aginskiy R.	(15.4)	(2,223)	7
Duldurginskiy R.	(15.5)	(2,897)	5
Mogoytuyskiy R.	(15.5)	(2,560)	6
Irkutskaya O.	1,851	283,171	7
Ust-Ordynskiy Buryat-			
Mongolskiy N.O.			
Alarskiy R.	(24.8)	(757)	33
Bayandayevskiy R.	(21.9)	(1,435)	15
Bokhanskiy R.	(20.0)	(1,355)	15
Ekhirit-Bulagatskiy R.	(29.1)	(2,033)	14
Nukutskiy R.	(14.5)	(917)	16
Osinskiy R.	(20.0)	(1,594)	13
Alzamayskiy R.	(17.7)	(6,736)	3
Balaganskiy R.	(18.2)	(877)	21
Bodaybinskiy R.	(57.5)	(39,938)	1
Bratskiy R.	(50.5)	(14,309)	4
Cheremkhovskiy R.	(157.4)	(1,495)	105
Chunskiy R.	(18.2)	(11,200)	2
Golumetskiy R.	(18.2)	(1,873)	10
Irkutskiy R.	(440.2)	(2,850)	144
Kachugskiy R.	(58.6)	(11,240)	5
Katangskiy R.	(18.2)	(51,656)	0.4
Kazachinskiy-			
Lenskiy R.	(14.5)	(12,236)	1
Kirenskiy R.	(66.8)	(15,824)	4
Kirovskiy R.	(21.9)	(618)	35

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Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
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RSFSR

Irkutskaya O. (Cont.)

Kuytunskiy R.	(51.0)	(4,185)	12
Mamsko-Chuyskiy R.	(28.7)	(14,508)	2
Nizhne-Ilimskiy R.	(21.9)	(12,396)	2
Nizhneudinskiy R.	(71.5)	(11,120)	6
Olkhonskiy R.	(14.4)	(2,710)	5
Shitkinskiy R.	(23.7)	(3,029)	8
Slyudyanskiy R.	(41.6)	(2,770)	15
Tanguyskiy R.	(18.2)	(3,826)	5
Tayshetskiy R.	(61.8)	(6,298)	10
Tulunskiy R.	(91.3)	(4,544)	20
Tyretskiy R.	(20.0)	(1,236)	16
Usolskiy R.	(147.1)	(2,710)	54
Ust-Kutskiy R.	(46.9)	(12,635)	4
Ust-Udinskiy R.	(25.5)	(9,805)	3
Zalarinskiy R.	(20.0)	(1,375)	15
Zhigalovskiy R.	(43.4)	(8,530)	5
Ziminskiy R.	(65.8)	(2,551)	26
Krasnoyarskiy Kray	2,608	893,216	3
Abanskiy R.	(32.9)	(1,276)	26
Artemovskiy R.	(44.0)	(9,785)	4
Achinskiy R.	(54.3)	(866)	63
Balakhtinskiy R.	(31.2)	(1,869)	17
Berezovskiy R.	(20.8)	(745)	28
Birilyusskiy R.	(27.7)	(5,409)	5
Bogotolskiy R.	(62.0)	(1,124)	55
Boguchanskiy R.	(20.2)	(22,229)	0.9
Bolshe-Murtinskiy R.	(55.8)	(2,522)	22
Bolshe-Uluyskiy R.	(17.4)	(1,155)	15
Daurskiy R.	(29.5)	(2,446)	12
Dzerzhinskiy R.	(39.8)	(1,170)	34
Dolgomostovskiy R.	(19.1)	(2,066)	9
Idrinskiy R.	(45.0)	(1,292)	35
Ilanskiy R.	(55.5)	(1,383)	40
Irbeyskiy R.	(64.1)	(4,209)	15
Kazachinskiy R.	(31.2)	(2,234)	14
Kanskiy R.	(89.8)	(1,763)	51
Karatuzskiy R.	(36.4)	(1,459)	25
Kezhemskiy R.	(17.3)	(11,000)	2
Kozulskiy R.	(23.5)	(2,370)	10
Krasnoturanskiy R.	(43.3)	(1,216)	36
Kuraginskiy R.	(36.3)	(988)	37
Manskiy R.	(36.3)	(2,173)	17
Minusinskiy R.	(63.8)	(1,094)	63
Nazarovskiy R.	(15.8)	(1,155)	40
Nizhne-Ingashskiy R.	(53.0)	(3,054)	17

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<u>RSFSR</u>			
Krasnoyarskiy Kray (Cont.)			
Novoselovskiy R.	(34.6)	(1,504)	23
Partizanskiy R.	(31.2)	(1,869)	17
Pirovskiy R.	(25.9)	(2,355)	11
Rybinskiy R.	(54.9)	(1,261)	44
Sayanskiy R.	(36.3)	(3,145)	12
Severo-Yeniseyskiy R.	(23.7)	(23,909)	10
Sharypovskiy R.	(29.5)	(1,825)	16
Shushenskiy R.	(20.8)	(1,200)	17
Sovetskiy R.	(389.0)	(2,598)	150
Sukhobuzimskiy R.	(39.8)	(2,173)	18
Taseyevskiy R.	(38.1)	(3,859)	10
Turukhanskiy R.	(47.7)	(99,762)	0.6
Tyukhtetskiy R.	(31.2)	(2,750)	11
Udereyskiy R.	(24.0)	(7,333)	3
Uzhurskiy R.	(48.6)	(1,443)	34
Usinskiy R.	(5.2)	(5,257)	1
Uyarskiy R.	(44.3)	(745)	59
Yartsevskiy R.	(19.1)	(2,401)	8
Yemelyanovskiy R.	(48.5)	(1,823)	27
Yeniseyskiy R.	(49.3)	(13,139)	4
Yermakovskiy R.	(19.1)	(3,586)	5
Taymyrskiy N.O.			
Severnaya Zemlya (Northland)	--	(2,841)	--
Avamskiy R.	(9.7)	(101,748)	0.1
Dudinskiy R.	(88.5)	(38,270)	2
Khatangskiy R.	(13.4)	(124,968)	0.1
Ust-Yeniseyskiy R.	(12.1)	(43,846)	0.3
Evenkiyskiy N.O.			
Baykitskiy R.	(7.0)	(46,138)	0.1
Ilimpiyskiy R.	(14.6)	(193,031)	0.1
Tungussko-Chunskiy R.	(7.0)	(48,506)	0.1
Khakasskaya A.O.			
Altayskiy R.	(19.1)	(501)	38
Askizskiy R.	(38.1)	(2,522)	15
Bagradskiy R.	(28.4)	(2,021)	14
Beyskiy R.	(19.1)	(1,124)	17
Saralinskiy R.	(14.9)	(1,474)	10
Shirinskiy R.	(42.2)	(2,446)	17
Tashtypskiy R.	(29.3)	(8,251)	4
Ust Abakanskiy R.	(102.8)	(3,540)	29
Tuvinskaya A.O.	154	65,031	2
Barun-Khemchikskiy R.	(12.9)	(3,482)	4

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<u>RSFSR</u>			
Tuvinskaya A.O. (Cont.)			
Bay-Tayginskiy R.	(11.4)	(3,929)	3
Dzhakulskiy R.	(10.1)	(2,024)	5
Dzun-Khemchikskiy R.	(11.4)	(1,845)	6
Erzinskiy R.	(7.9)	(3,899)	2
Kaa-Khemskiy R.	(10.5)	(15,893)	0.7
Kyzylskiy R.	(29.1)	(357)	82
Ovyurskiy R.	(5.7)	(1,280)	5
Piy-Khemskiy R.	(11.4)	(4,732)	2
Sut-Kholskiy R.	(8.5)	(2,947)	3
Tandinskiy R.	(7.1)	(2,798)	3
Tes-Khemskiy R.	(8.5)	(2,827)	3
Todzhinskiy R.	(5.0)	(16,191)	0.3
Ulug-Khemskiy R.	(14.5)	(2,827)	5
Yakutskaya ASSR			
Abyyskiy R.	(5.3)	(30,266)	0.2
Aldanskiy R.	(47.7)	(45,760)	1
Allaikhovskiy R.	(4.7)	(31,074)	0.2
Amginskiy R.	(14.3)	(12,302)	1
Anabarskiy R.	(2.9)	(29,968)	0.1
Bulunskiy R.	(12.9)	(75,132)	0.2
Churapchinskiy R.	(16.2)	(3,874)	4
Gornyy R.	(11.4)	(20,347)	0.6
Kobyayskiy R.	(10.6)	(9,705)	1
Lenskiy R.	(10.6)	(47,803)	0.2
Megino-Kangalas- skiy R.	(26.6)	(5,661)	5
Momskiy R.	(5.8)	(48,910)	0.1
Namskiy R.	(11.4)	(4,938)	2
Nizhne-Kolymskiy R.	(29.5)	(35,203)	0.8
Nyurbinskiy R.	(26.6)	(12,259)	2
Olekminskiy R.	(21.7)	(62,574)	0.3
Olenekskiy R.	(4.7)	(103,567)	0.1
Ordzhonikidzevskiy R.	(25.1)	(8,684)	3
Oymyakonskiy R.	(4.2)	(27,329)	0.2
Sakhyrskiy R.	(3.8)	(54,785)	0.1
Sredne-Kolymskiy R.	(65.5)	(45,675)	1
Suntarskiy R.	(24.8)	(60,991)	0.4
Tattinskiy R.	(18.1)	(12,430)	2
Timptonkiy R.	(6.6)	(38,141)	0.2
Tomponskiy R.	(7.6)	(67,427)	0.1
Uchurskiy R.	(3.6)	(26,222)	0.1
Ust-Aldanskiy R.	(17.2)	(8,343)	2
Ust-Mayskiy R.	(12.5)	(35,246)	0.4
Ust-Yanskiy R.	(7.6)	(64,830)	0.1

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Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<u>RSFSR</u>			
Yakutskaya ASSR (Cont.)			
Verkhne-Kolymskiy R.	(23.0)	(24,519)	0.9
Verkhne-Vilyuyskiy R.	(18.7)	(12,259)	2
Verkhoyanskiy R.	(14.4)	(42,610)	0.3
Vilyuyskiy R.	(24.0)	(20,688)	1
Yakutskiy R.	(73.6)	(894)	82
Zhiganskiy R.	(3.8)	(70,534)	0.1
<u>Far Eastern Region</u>			
Amurskaya O.	925	135,684	7
Blagoveshchenskiy R.	(137.8)	(1,229)	112
Bureyskiy R.	(31.0)	(2,007)	15
Dzheltulakskiy R.	(13.5)	(27,853)	0.5
Ivanovskiy R.	(33.7)	(1,147)	29
Kaganovichskiy R.	(39.6)	(2,171)	18
Khingano-			
Arkharinskiy R.	(35.8)	(5,980)	6
Konstantinovskiy R.	(20.5)	(573)	36
Kuybyshevskiy R.	(70.3)	(1,147)	61
Mazanovskiy R.	(39.1)	(8,970)	4
Mikhaylovskiy R.	(69.1)	(1,638)	42
Selezhdzhinskiy R.	(20.7)	(17,910)	1
Seryshevskiy R.	(54.5)	(2,048)	27
Shimanovskiy R.	(36.6)	(5,161)	7
Skovorodinskiy R.	(46.9)	(7,209)	7
Sovetskiy R.	(22.0)	(2,499)	9
Svobodnenskiy R.	(94.5)	(3,154)	30
Tambovskiy R.	(24.9)	(1,065)	23
Tygdinskiy R.	(36.4)	(4,342)	8
Zavitinskiy R.	(36.7)	(1,475)	25
Zeyskiy R.	(61.4)	(38,256)	2
<u>Kamchatskaya O.</u>			
Aleutskiy R.	174	119,682	1
Bystrinskiy R.	(0.9)	(389)	2
Karaginskiy R.	(1.7)	(5,510)	0.3
Milkovskiy R.	(4.7)	(7,474)	0.6
Olyutorskiy R.	(2.6)	(6,133)	0.4
Penzhinskiy R.	(6.9)	(16,228)	0.4
Sobolenskiy R.	(3.5)	(39,723)	0.1
Tigilskiy R.	(17.2)	(5,524)	3
Ust-Bolsheretskiy R.	(5.5)	(18,159)	0.3
Ust-Kamchatskiy R.	(35.8)	(5,362)	7
Yelizovskiy R.	(4.8)	(7,099)	0.7
Area subordinate to Petropavlovsk	(3.5)	(7,475)	0.5
	(87.0)	(106)	821

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Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
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RSFSR

Far Eastern Region
(Cont.)

Khabarovskiy Kray	1,301	223,452	6
Ayano-Mayskiy R.	(4.3)	(38,429)	1
Bikinskiy R.	(59.3)	(7,240)	8
im. Lazo R.	(67.3)	(7,615)	9
im. Poliny Osipenko R.	(2.4)	(8,714)	0.3
Khabarovskiy R.	(386.2)	(938)	412
Komsomolskiy R.	(235.5)	(15,015)	16
Kur-Urmiyskiy R.	(28.8)	(7,427)	4
Nanayskiy R.	(47.4)	(10,189)	5
Nizhne-Amurskiy R.	(80.6)	(2,601)	31
Okhotskiy R.	(11.2)	(42,900)	0.3
Takhtinskiy R.	(9.4)	(5,899)	2
Tuguro-			
Chumikanskiy R.	(2.9)	(26,430)	0.1
Ulchinskiy R.	(16.7)	(8,185)	2
Verkhne-Bureinskiy R.	(16.3)	(18,849)	0.9
Vyazemskiy R.	(45.1)	(1,072)	42
Area subordinate to			
Sovetskaya Gavan	(109.0)	(12,708)	9
Yevreyskaya A.O.			
Birobidzhanskiy R.	(66.7)	(1,213)	55
Leninskiy R.	(21.2)	(1,353)	16
Ob'luchenskiy R.	(57.9)	(3,379)	17
Smidovichskiy R.	(19.5)	(1,522)	13
Stalinskiy R.	(13.3)	(2,777)	7
Magadanskaya O.	386	459,479	0.8
Ol'skiy R.	(64.8)	(22,915)	3
Omsukchanskiy R.	(10.3)	(31,998)	0.3
Severo-Evenskiy R.	(11.3)	(30,473)	0.4
Srednekanskiy R.	(31.9)	(40,753)	0.8
Susumanskiy R.	(48.9)	(17,268)	3
Tenkinskiy R.	(36.5)	(17,645)	2
Yagodninskiy R.	(138.1)	(16,004)	9
Chukotskiy N.O.			
Anadyrskiy R.	(11.7)	(60,608)	0.2
Chaunskiy R.	(8.0)	(49,691)	0.2
Chukotskiy R.	(16.8)	(26,525)	0.6
Iultinskiy R.	(2.8)	(24,508)	0.1
Markovskiy R.	(2.2)	(45,483)	0.1
Vostochnoy Tundry R.	(2.7)	(75,608)	0.1
Primorskiy Kray	1,774	62,000	29
Anuchinskiy R.	(72.0)	(1,500)	48
Budennevskiy R.	(27.8)	(1,900)	15

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
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RSFSR

Primorskiy Kray (Cont.)

Chernigovskiy R.	(21.6)	(600)	36
Chkalovskiy R.	(21.6)	(700)	31
Chuguyevskiy R.	(31.9)	(6,000)	5
Grodekovskiy R.	(28.8)	(1,400)	21
Ivanovskiy R.	(17.5)	(700)	25
Kalininskiy R.	(97.7)	(2,800)	35
Kavalerovskiy R.	(9.3)	(800)	12
Khankayskiy R.	(27.8)	(1,500)	19
Khasanskiy R.	(28.8)	(1,400)	21
Khorolskiy R.	(23.7)	(800)	30
Kirovskiy R.	(50.4)	(1,300)	39
Krasnoarmeyskiy R.	(47.3)	(8,000)	6
Lazovskiy R.	(157.2)	(1,700)	93
Mikhaylovskiy R.	(31.9)	(600)	53
Molotovskiy R.	(22.6)	(800)	28
Olginiskiy R.	(31.9)	(2,400)	13
Pozharskiy R.	(41.1)	(9,400)	4
Shkotovskiy R.	(541.0)	(1,500)	361
Shmakovskiy R.	(67.9)	(1,200)	57
Spasskiy R.	(98.8)	(700)	141
Terneyskiy R.	(28.8)	(9,400)	3
Tetyukhinskiy R.	(33.9)	(2,500)	14
Vladivostokskiy R.	(33.9)	(700)	48
Voroshilovskiy R.	(159.3)	(1,000)	159
Yakovlevskiy R.	(19.5)	(700)	28

Sakhalinskaya O.	900	26,562	34
Anivskiy R.	(38.8)	(849)	46
Chekhovskiy R.	(79.1)	(718)	110
Gornozavodskiy R.	(19.7)	(367)	54
Kirovskiy R.	(25.1)	(4,315)	6
Korsakovskiy R.	(79.9)	(906)	88
Krasnogorskiy R.	(18.7)	(618)	30
Kurilskiy R.	(19.1)	(1,534)	13
Lesogorskiy R.	(20.0)	(927)	22
Makarovskiy R.	(61.6)	(743)	83
Nevelskiy R.	(20.0)	(139)	144
Poronayskiy R.	(69.6)	(444)	157
Rybnovskiy R.	(19.6)	(3,292)	6
Severo-Kurilskiy R.	(22.9)	(938)	24
Shirokopadskiy R.	(11.2)	(541)	21
Tomarinskiy R.	(29.7)	(591)	50
Vostochno-			
Sakhalinskiy R.	(15.0)	(4,788)	3
Yuzhno-Kurilskiy R.	(20.2)	(583)	35

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<u>RSFSR</u>			
Sakhalinskaya O. (Cont.)			
Yuzhno-Sakhalinskiy R.	(139.5)	(1,470)	95
Area subordinate to Okha	(55.6)	(1,091)	51
Area subordinate to Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy	(65.8)	(1,014)	65
Area subordinate to Uglegorsk	(68.9)	(695)	99
<u>Ukrainskaya SSR</u>	<u>45,600</u>	<u>232,604</u>	<u>196</u>
Cherkasskaya O.	1,689	8,067	209
Chernigovskaya O.	1,794	12,198	147
Chernovtskaya O.	950	3,242	293
Dnepropetrovskaya O.	2,534	12,584	201
Drogobychskaya O.	1,162	3,860	301
Knarkovskaya O.	2,639	12,005	220
Khersonskaya O.	739	10,615	70
Khmelnitskaya O.	1,900	8,029	237
Kirovogradskaya O.	1,267	9,727	130
Kiyevskaya O.	2,639	11,194	236
Krymskaya O.	1,268	10,036	126
Lvovskaya O.	1,583	4,401	360
Nikolayevskaya O.	1,055	9,303	113
Odesskaya O.	2,217	12,777	174
Poltavskaya O.	1,900	11,117	171
Rovensskaya O.	1,268	7,952	159
Stalinskaya O.	3,798	10,229	371
Stanislavskaya O.	1,373	5,365	256
Sumska O.	1,794	9,418	190
Ternopolskaya O.	1,583	5,288	299
Vinnitskaya O.	2,322	10,268	226
Volynskaya O.	1,162	7,681	151
Voroshilovgradskaya O.	2,427	10,306	235
Zakarpatskaya O.	1,055	4,979	212
Zaporozhskaya O.	1,583	10,383	152
Zhitomirskaya O.	1,899	11,580	164
<u>Belorusskaya SSR</u>	<u>9,500</u>	<u>80,134</u>	<u>119</u>
Brestskaya O.	1,481	12,815	116
Gomelskaya O.	1,531	15,826	97
Grodenskaya O.	1,118	7,141	157
Minskaya O.	1,871	13,394	140
Mogilevskaya O.	1,385	10,538	131

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<u>Belorusskaya SSR (Cont.)</u>			
Molodechnenskaya O.	1,069	9,264	115
Vitebskaya O.	1,045	11,156	94
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>	<u>7,700</u>	<u>159,101</u>	<u>48</u>
Andizhanskaya O.	763	1,468	520
Bukharskaya O.	582	48,983	12
Ferganskaya O.	871	2,856	305
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	563	61,451	9
Kashka-Darynskaya O.	490	10,847	45
Khorezmskaya O.	399	1,814	220
Namanganskaya O.	582	2,239	260
Samarkandskaya O.	1,199	13,780	87
Surkhan-Darynskaya O.	381	7,295	52
Tashkentskaya O.	1,870	8,368	223
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>	<u>8,900</u>	<u>1,060,465</u>	<u>8</u>
Akmolenskaya O.	645	58,942	11
Aktyubinskaya O.	364	115,067	3
Alma-Atinskaya O.	705	41,688	17
Dzhambul'skaya O.	544	56,437	10
East Kazakhstanskaya O.	790	37,326	21
Guryevskaya O.	282	104,577	3
Karagandinskaya O.	893	155,326	6
Kokchetavskaya O.	524	29,722	18
Kustanayskaya O.	658	76,042	9
Kzyl-Ordinskaya O.	322	89,475	4
North Kazakhstanskaya O.	482	16,096	30
Pavlodarskaya O.	445	52,689	8
Semipalatinskaya O.	451	67,511	7
South Kazakhstanskaya O.	946	56,090	17
Taldy-Kurganskaya O.	463	47,748	10
West Kazakhstanskaya O.	386	55,729	7
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>	<u>4,300</u>	<u>29,490</u>	<u>146</u>
Gruzinskaya Proper	3,537	25,013	141
Abkhazskaya ASSR	400	3,358	119
Adzharskaya ASSR	363	1,119	324
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>33,080</u>	<u>118</u>
Azerbaydzhanskaya Proper	3,774	31,073	121
Nakhichevanskaya ASSR	126	2,007	63

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 27 (Continued)

Administrative Division	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,900</u>	<u>25,167</u>	<u>115</u>
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>13,047</u>	<u>207</u>
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>24,897</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>76,698</u>	<u>27</u>
Dzhalal-Abadskaya O.	302	11,618	26
Frunzenskaya O.	866	10,075	86
Issyk-Kul'skaya O.	249	16,289	15
Oshskaya O.	545	17,216	32
Tyan-Shanskaya O.	138	21,500	6
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>54,812</u>	<u>36</u>
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya A.O.	75	23,585	3
Leninabadskaya O.	678	9,418	72
Cities and Rayons of Republic Subordination			
A. Formerly Garm-skaya O.	103	7,836	13
B. Formerly Kulyab-skaya O.	240	4,632	52
C. Formerly Stalinabad-skaya O.	904	9,341	97
<u>Armenyanskaya SSR</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>11,503</u>	<u>156</u>
<u>Turkmen'skaya SSR</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>187,133</u>	<u>7</u>
Ashkhabadskaya O.	339	41,109	8
Chardzhouskaya O.	295	35,898	8
Krasnovodskaya O.	159	46,436	3
Maryiskaya O.	317	34,701	9
Tashauzskaya O.	290	28,989	10
<u>Eston'skaya SSR</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>17,408</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Karelo-Finskaya SSR</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>68,901</u>	<u>10</u>

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Part OneII. Population and ManpowerB. Urban and Rural Population

1. Total Urban Population. The urban population of the USSR will total an estimated 93.5 million by 1 January 1957. Malenkov and other Soviet officials announced in 1953 that the urban population had reached 80 million; other official sources provided supporting data for the period 1940-52 which implied that the 80 million figure referred to the beginning of 1953. In January 1955, N.S. Khrushchev stated that the urban population had increased by more than 17 million during the 1950-54 period, including a movement of 9 million persons from rural to urban areas. Thus, the average annual increase during these 5 postwar years was about 3.4 million.

The annual rate of growth of the urban population (4.6 per cent) during the 1950-54 period is extremely high. A higher rate of increase can only be found during the prewar years of intensive Soviet industrialization. During the period 1926-39 the annual rate of urban growth was 6.5 per cent. Between 1940 and 1950 the urban population grew on the average of only 1.4 per cent per annum, reflecting the interruption of urban growth caused by World War II. The rate of growth between 1950 and 1954, reflecting the post-war recovery period, is artificially high.

The estimated urban population of 93.5 million for 1957 anticipates a slight decline in the urban rate of growth from 1955 to 1957 in comparison with that of the 1950-1954 period. Although the Sixth Five-Year Plan provides for extensive industrial development in Kazakh-skaya SSR and Siberia, reported to involve the ~~western~~ *eastward* movement of some 3 million workers, the increase of workers and employees planned for the whole Soviet Union indicates a decreasing rate of growth in the urban population, since more than 85 per cent of workers and employees reside in urban areas.

The "back-to-the-land" movement has undoubtedly influenced the rate of urbanization since its inception in 1954. It is probable, however, that the influence was mainly indirect: some of the persons who would have migrated to the cities went instead to the "virgin" lands. Direct loss of urban population to these areas appears to have been slight, although small numbers of technicians and skilled workers did leave the cities while a few thousand youngsters "volunteered" to go to the virgin lands from a great many of the USSR's larger cities. Urban self-sufficiency in terms of manpower for industry has been stressed by Soviet economists and by Khrushchev at the recent Party conference. Khrushchev explicitly made the point that the urban natural increase is high enough so that in many instances rural in-migration will not be necessary.

The growth of the Soviet Union's urban population has been at the expense of the rural population. In 1926 the

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urban population constituted about 18 per cent of the All-Union total; in 1939, 32.8 per cent; and by 1957 will constitute 42.3 per cent (see Table 28).

Table 28

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
IN THE USSR: 1926-1957

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Urban Population (in Millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
1926	26.3	17.9
1939	55.9	32.8
1940	61.0	31.2
1950	70.0	35.0
1957	93.5	42.3

2. Cities 50,000 and Above. The 1957 estimated population of the 346 cities in the Soviet Union with populations of at least 50,000 is approximately 63.3 million, or 67.6 per cent of the estimated urban population of 93.5 million (see Table 29). These cities contain 28.6 per cent of the USSR's estimated total population of 221 million.

Table 29

GROWTH OF USSR CITIES, 50,000 AND ABOVE:
1939-1957

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population (in Millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Urban Population</u>
1939	34.1	61.1
1950	47.8	68.3
1957	63.3	67.6

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Evidence to support a decrease in the percentage of the USSR urban population constituted by cities of 50,000 and above is indirect. Khrushchev's statement that migrants constituted 9 million of the urban growth of 17 million in the 1950-54 period implies that 8 million of the urban growth was due to natural increase of the urban population and reclassification of former rural villages into cities. If the natural increase of the urban population amounted to one per cent per annum, this would account for 3 of the 8 million urban increase. Since the natural increase for the total Soviet population (both urban and rural) amounts to about 1.5 per cent per annum, the urban natural increase would not be expected in any case to exceed 1.5 per cent. Thus, natural increase rates of 1.0 to 1.5 per cent could account for 3 to 5 million of the 8 million, leaving a residual of 3 to 5 million as representing former rural villages reclassified as cities. The figure of 4 million is here employed for the reclassified areas. Official Soviet data show that more than 400 former rural villages have been reclassified in the 1950-55 period.

Tables 30 and 31 list USSR cities with estimated 1957 populations of 50,000 and above and less than 50,000, respectively.

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Table 30

USSR CITIES WITH ESTIMATED POPULATIONS OF 50,000
AND ABOVE: 1 January 1957

City	Total Population (in Thousands)	Oblast, Kray, or ASSR	SSR
Abakan	50	Krasnoyarskiy K.	RSFSR
Akmolinsk	105	Akmolinskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Aktyubinsk	65	Aktyubinskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Alapayevsk	55	Sverdlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Alatyr	55	Chuvashskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Alma-Ata	310	Alma-Atinskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Andizhan	110	Andizhanskaya O.	Uzbekskaya
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	115	Kemerovskaya O.	RSFSR
Arkhangelsk	335	Arkhangelskaya O.	RSFSR
Armavir	115	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Artem	85	Primorskiy K.	RSFSR
Artemovsk	90	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Ashkhabad	180	Ashkhabadskaya O.	Turkmenskaya
Astrakhan	345	Astrakhanskaya O.	RSFSR
Babushkin	145	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Baku	1,000	--	Azerbaydzhan- skaya
Balashov	60	Balashovskaya O.	RSFSR
Balkhash	70	Karagandinskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Baranovichi	75	Brestskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Barnaul	260	Altayskiy K.	RSFSR
Bataysk	60	Rostovskaya O.	RSFSR
Batumi	110	Adzharskaya ASSR	Gruzinskaya
Belaya Tserkov	50	Kiyevskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Belgorod	55	Belgorodskaya O.	RSFSR
Beloretsk	55	Bashkirskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Belovo	90	Kemerovskaya O.	RSFSR
Beltsy	80	--	Moldavskaya
Berdichev	90	Zhitomirskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Berezniki	105	Molotovskaya O.	RSFSR
Bezhitsa	105	Bryanskaya O.	RSFSR
Birobidzhan	60	Khabarovskiy K.	RSFSR
Biysk	130	Altayskiy K.	RSFSR
Blagoveshchensk	120	Amurskaya O.	RSFSR
Bobruysk	125	Mogilevskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Borislav	50	Drogobychskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Borisoglebsk	70	Balashovskaya O.	RSFSR
Borisov	55	Minskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Borovichi	50	Novgorodskaya O.	RSFSR
Brest	100	Brestskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Bryansk	105	Bryanskaya O.	RSFSR
Buguruslan	50	Chkalovskaya O.	RSFSR
Bukhara	75	Bukharskaya O.	Uzbekskaya
Buzuluk	50	Chkalovskaya O.	RSFSR

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 32 (Continued)

City	Total Population (in Thousands)	Country, City, or Region	SSR
Ivdel	50	Sverdlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Izhevsk	285	Udmurtskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Izmail	55	Gruzinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kadiyarka	180	Voronezhskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kalinin	310	Kalininskaya O.	RSFSR
Kalinograd	260	Kalininskaya O.	RSFSR
Kaluga	110	Kaluzhskaya O.	RSFSR
Kamenets-Podolskiy	60	Smolenskaya O.	Ukrainskiye
Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy	110	Kamenskaya O.	RSFSR
Kamensk-Uralskiy	100	Cherdynskaya O.	RSFSR
Kansk	65	Krasnoyarskiy K.	RSFSR
Karaganda	210	Karagandinskaya O.	Kazanskaya
Karpinsk	55	Sverdlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Katla-Korpan	50	Chukotskaya O.	Vzbezhskaya
Kaunas	285	"	Litovskaya
Kasov	600	Pskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Kemerovo	190	Sverdlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Kerch	165	Krimskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Khabarovsk	350	Khabarovskiy K.	RSFSR
Khar'kov	1,180	Khar'kovskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kherson	120	Khersonskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Khimki	100	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Khmel'nitskiy (Proskurov)	60	Khmel'nitskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kholmok	50	Khmel'nitskaya O.	RSFSR
Khreshchak	140	Khmel'nitskaya O.	RSFSR
Kiev	285	Kievskaya O.	RSFSR
Kirovabad	185	"	Azerbaydzhan- skaya
Kirovskan	60	"	Akhanskaya
Kirovograd	180	Kirovogradskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kiselevsk	165	Kemerovskiy K.	RSFSR
Kishinev	185	"	Moldavskaya
Kislovodsk	60	Kislovodskiy K.	RSFSR
Kiyev	1,160	Kievskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kitel	75	Kirovogradskaya O.	RSFSR
Klaype'da	60	"	Litovskaya
Klintey	50	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Kokand	65	Kashgariy K.	Uzbekskaya
Kokchetav	40	Kokchetavskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Kolchugino	50	Kolchuginskiy K.	RSFSR

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II. Population and Manpower

Table 30 (Continued)

City	Total Population (in Thousands)	Oblast, Ray, or ASSR	SSR
Chapayevsk	110	Kuybyshevskaya O.	RSFSR
Chardzhou	70	Chardzhouvskaya O.	Tadzhikskaya
Cheboksary	50	Chuvashskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Chelyabinsk	750	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Cheremkhovo	140	Irkutskaya O.	RSFSR
Cherepovets	66	Vologodskaya O.	RSFSR
Cherkassy	55	Cherkasskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Chernigov	75	Chernigovskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Chernikovsk	180	Bashkir ASSR	RSFSR
Chernovtsy	230	Chernovtshaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Chimkent	105	South-Kazakhstan- skaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Chirchik	65	Tashkentiskaya O.	Uzbekskaya
Chistyakov	100	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Chita	245	Chitinskaya O.	RSFSR
Chkalov	230	Chkalovskaya O.	RSFSR
Chusovoy	75	Kolotavskaya O.	RSFSR
Daugavpils	60	--	Latviyskaya
Debal'tsevo	55	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Dneprodzerzhinsk	190	Dnepropetrov- skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Dnepropetrovsk	625	Dnepropetrov- skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Drogobych	60	Drogobychskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Druzhkovka	50	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Dzerzhinsk	155	Gorkovskaya O.	RSFSR
Dzhambul	120	Dzhanbul'skaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Elektrostal	75	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Engels	305	Saratovskaya O.	RSFSR
Feodosiya	50	Krymskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Fergana	75	Ferganskaya O.	Uzbekskaya
Frunze	255	Frunzenskaya O.	Kirgizskaya
Furmanov	50	Ivanovskaya O.	RSFSR
Gatchina	60	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Gomel	145	Gomelskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Gorkiy	1,100	Gorkovskaya O.	RSFSR
Gorlovka	220	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Grodno	75	Grodenskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Groznyy	205	Groznyyskaya O.	RSFSR
Gubakha	70	Molotovskaya O.	RSFSR
Guryev	65	Guryevskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Gus-Khrustal'nyy	50	Vladimirskaya O.	RSFSR
Irkutsk	380	Irkutskaya O.	RSFSR
Ishimbay	65	Bashkirskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Ivanovo	285	Ivanovskaya O.	RSFSR

S E C R E T

Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 30 (Continued)

City	Total Population (in Thousands)	Oblast, Kray, or ASSR	SSR
Kolomna	130	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Kolomyia	50	Stanislavskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kolpino	60	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Komsomolsk-na-			
Amure	190	Khabarovskiy K.	RSFSR
Konotop	60	Sums kaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Konstantinovka	130	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kopeysk	125	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Korkino	50	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Korsakov	55	Sakhalinskaya O.	RSFSR
Kostroma	180	Kostromskaya O.	RSFSR
Kotlas	55	Arkhangelskaya O.	RSFSR
Kovel	50	Volynskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kovrov	100	Vladimirs kaya O.	RSFSR
Kramatorsk	155	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Krasnodar	310	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Krasnokamsk	55	Molotovskaya O.	RSFSR
Krasnoturinsk	55	Sverdlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Krasnovodsk	55	Krasnovodskaya O.	Turkmen skaya
Krasnoyarsk	400	Krasnoyarskiy K.	RSFSR
Krasnyy Luch	70	Voroshilovgrad-	
		skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Krasnyy Sulin	75	Kamenskaya O.	RSFSR
Kremenchug	140	Poltavskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Krivoy Rog	310	Dnepropetrov-	
		skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Kronshtadt	65	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Kropotkin	50	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Kungur	50	Molotovskaya O.	RSFSR
Kuntsevo	100	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Kurgan	85	Kurganskaya O.	RSFSR
Kursk	185	Kurskaya O.	RSFSR
Kustanay	60	Kustanayskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Kutaisi	115	--	Gruzinskaya
Kuybyshev	800	Kuybyshevskaya O.	RSFSR
Kuznetsk	55	Penzenskaya O.	RSFSR
Kyshtym	75	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Kzyl-Orda	60	Kzyl-Ordinskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Leninabad	80	Leninabadskaya O.	Tadzhikskaya
Leninakan	135	--	Armenyanskaya
Leningrad	3,500	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Leninogorsk	105	East Kazakhstan-	
		skaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	155	Kemerovskaya O.	RSFSR

S E C R E T

Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 30 (Continued)

City	Total Population (in Thousands)	Oblast, Kray, or ASSR	SSR
Lipetsk	95	Lipetskaya O.	RSFSR
Liyepaya	100		Latviyskaya
Luga	50	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Lvov	490	Lvovskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Lysva	100	Molotovskaya O.	RSFSR
Lyubertsy	105	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Lyublino	95	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Magadan	55	Magadanskaya O.	RSFSR
Magnitogorsk	340	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Makeyevka	415	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Makhachkala	130	Dagestanskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Margelan	55	Ferganskaya O.	Uzbekskaya
Mary	90	Maryiskaya O.	Turkmenskaya
Maykop	90	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Melitopol	155	Zaporozhskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Miass	60	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Michurinsk	110	Tambovskaya O.	RSFSR
Minsk	430	Minskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Minusinsk	55	Krasnoyarskiy K.	RSFSR
Mogilev	115	Mogilevskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Mogilev-Podolskiy	50	Vinnitskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Molotov	525	Molotovskaya O.	RSFSR
Molotovsk	60	Arkhangelskaya O.	RSFSR
Morshansk	55	Tambovskaya O.	RSFSR
Moskva	5,300	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Murmansk	205	Murmanskaya O.	RSFSR
Murom	60	Vladimirskaia O.	RSFSR
Mytishchi	155	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Nalchik	60	Kabardinskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Namangan	110	Namanganskaya O.	Uzbekskaya
Nebit-Dag	50	Krasnovodskaya O.	Turkmenskaya
Nezhin	60	Chernigovskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Nikolayev	205	Nikolayevskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Nikolayevsk-na-Amure	75	Khabarovskiy K.	RSFSR
Nikopol	155	Dnepropetrov- skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Nizhniy Tagil	360	Sverdlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Noginsk	115	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Norilsk	85	Krasnoyarskiy K.	RSFSR
Novgorod	60	Novgorodskaya O.	RSFSR
Novocherkassk	100	Rostovskaya O.	RSFSR
Novorossiysk	135	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Novoshakhtinsk	60	Kamenskaya O.	RSFSR
Novosibirsk	825	Novosibirskaya O.	RSFSR

S E C R E T

Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 30 (Continued)

City	Total Population (in Thousands)	Oblast, Kray, or ASSR	SSR
Odessa	650	Odesskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Oktyabrskiy	50	Bashkirskeya ASSR	RSFSR
Omsk	650	Omskaya O.	RSFSR
Orekhovo-Zuyevo	180	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Orel	140	Orlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Orsha	55	Vitebskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Orsk	160	Chkalovskaya O.	RSFSR
Ordzhonikidze (Dzardzhikau)	155	North Osetin- skaya ASSR	RSFSR
Osh	50	Oshskaya O.	Kirgizskaya
Osinniki	100	Kemerovskaya O.	RSFSR
Osipenko	85	Zaporozhskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Panevezhis	75	--	Litovskaya
Pavlodar	65	Pavlodarskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Pavlovskiy Posad	65	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Penza	260	Penzenskaya O.	RSFSR
Perovo	155	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Pervouralsk	50	Sverdlovskaya O.	RSFSR
Petropavlovsk	155	North Kazakhstan- skaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Petropavlovsk- Kamchatskiy	75	Kamchatskaya O.	RSFSR
Petrovsk-Zabaykal- skiy	60	Chitinskaya O.	RSFSR
Petrozavodsk	165	--	Karelo-Fin- skaya
Podolsk	135	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Poltava	130	Poltavskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Poti	50	--	Gruzinskaya
Prokopyevsk	310	Kemerovskaya O.	RSFSR
Pskov	75	Pskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Pushkin	60	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Pyatigorsk	75	Stavropolskiy K.	RSFSR
Rasskazovo	50	Tambovskaya O.	RSFSR
Riga	600	--	Latviyskaya
Rostov-na-Donu	625	Rostovskaya O.	RSFSR
Rovno	60	Rovenskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Rubezhnoye	65	Voroshilovgrad- skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Rubtsovsk	70	Altayskiy K.	RSFSR
Ryazan	155	Ryazanskaya O.	RSFSR
Rzhev	55	Kalininskaya O.	RSFSR
Samarkand	185	Samarkandskaya O.	Uzbekskaya
Saransk	60	Mordovskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Sarapul	60	Udmurtskaya ASSR	RSFSR

11. *Chlorophyll *a**

1 and MENDOZA

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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S E C R E T

Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 30 (Continued)

City	Total Population (in Thousands)	Oblast, Kray, or ASSR	SSR
Temir-Tau	50	Karagandinskaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Ternopol	55	Ternopolskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Tiraspol	60	--	Moldavskaya
Tobolsk	55	Tyumenskaya O.	RSFSR
Tomsk	230	Tomskaya O.	RSFSR
Troitsk	75	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Tuapse	55	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Tula	370	Tul'skaya O.	RSFSR
Tushino	75	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Tyumen	135	Tyumenskaya O.	RSFSR
Ufa	360	Bashkirskey ASSR	RSFSR
Ulan-Ude	200	Buryat-Mongol- skaya ASSR	RSFSR
Ulyanovsk	205	Ulyanovskaya O.	RSFSR
Uman	60	Cherkasskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Uralsk	100	West Kazakhstan- skaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Usolye-Sibirskoye	60	Irkutskaya O.	RSFSR
Ust-Kamenogorsk	105	East Kazakhstan- skaya O.	Kazakhskaya
Uzhgorod	50	Zakarpatskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Uzlovaya	60	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Velikiye Luki	55	Velikolukskaya O.	RSFSR
Vichuga	60	Ivanovskaya O.	RSFSR
Vilnyus	240	--	Litovskaya
Vinnitsa	140	Vinnitskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Vitebsk	105	Vitebskaya O.	Belorusskaya
Vladimir	125	Vladimirskaya O.	RSFSR
Vladivostok	380	Primorskiy K.	RSFSR
Volkhov	55	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Vologda	155	Vologodskaya O.	RSFSR
Volsk	105	Saratovskaya O.	RSFSR
Vorkuta	55	Komi ASSR	RSFSR
Voronezh	415	Voronezhskaya O.	RSFSR
Voroshilov	145	Primorskiy K.	RSFSR
Voroshilovgrad	335	Voroshilovgrad- skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Voroshilovsk	105	Voroshilovgrad- skaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Votkinsk	65	Udmurtskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Vyazniki	50	Vladimirskaya O.	RSFSR
Vyborg	50	Leningradskaya O.	RSFSR
Vyshniy-Volochek	90	Kalininskaya O.	RSFSR
Yakutsk	65	Yakutskaya ASSR	RSFSR
Yalta	55	Krymskaya O.	Ukrainskaya

S E C R E T

Part OneII. Population and Manpower

Table 30 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Total Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Oblast, Kray, or ASSR</u>	<u>SSR</u>
Yaroslavl	415	Yaroslavskaya O.	RSFSR
Yefremov	50	Tulskaya O.	RSFSR
Yegoryevsk	100	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Yelets	55	Lipetskaya O.	RSFSR
Yenakiyevo	200	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Yerevan	350	--	Armyanskaya
Yevpatoriya	50	Krymskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Yeysk	50	Krasnodarskiy K.	RSFSR
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	65	Sakhalinskaya O.	RSFSR
Zagorsk	50	Moskovskaya O.	RSFSR
Zaporozhye	410	Zaporozhskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Zhdanov	260	Stalinskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Zhitomir	140	Zhitomirskaya O.	Ukrainskaya
Zlatoust	180	Chelyabinskaya O.	RSFSR
Zyryanovsk	70	East Kazakhstan- skaya O.	Kazakhskaya

S E C R E T

Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 31

SELECTED USSR CITIES WITH POPULATIONS
LESS THAN 50,000: 1 January 1957

City	Estimated Population ^{a/} (in Thousands)	Administrative Division ^{b/}
Achinsk	33	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Aksenovo-		
Zilovskoye	13	Chitinskaya O.
Aldan	18	Yakutskaya ASSR
Aleksandrovsk		
Sakhalinskiy	44	Sakhalinskaya O.
Angarsk	45	Irkutskaya O.
Aniva	18	Sakhalinskaya O.
Artemovsk	27	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Arsenev		
(formerly		
Semenovka)	49	Primorskiy K.
Baley	33	Chitinskaya O.
Bikin	33	Khabarovskiy K.
Bodaybo	20	Irkutskaya O.
Bogotol	27	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Borzya	31	Chitinskaya O.
Bukachacha	22	Chitinskaya O.
Chernogorsk	27	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Dolinsk	44	Sakhalinskaya O.
Ekhabit	13	Sakhalinskaya O.
Gusinozersk	16	Buryat-Mongol- skaya ASSR
Igarka	22	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Ilanskiy	16	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Iman	44	Primorskiy K.
Industrialnyy	11	Kamchatskaya O.
Izvestkovyy	11	Khabarovskiy K.
Kachug	13	Irkutskaya O.
Kaganovicha	20	Chitinskaya O.
Karymskoye	16	Chitinskaya O.
Khapcheranga	11	Chitinskaya O.
Khilok	22	Chitinskaya O.
Kirensk	20	Irkutskaya O.
Kirovskiy	13	Amurskaya O.
Kommunar	11	Krasnoyarskiy K.

^{a/} Based on ARD estimates.

^{b/} The following abbreviations are used: SSR, Soviet Socialist Republic; O., Oblast; A. O., Autonomous Oblast; ASSR, Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; R., Rayon; N. O., National Okrug.

S E C R E T

Part One

II. Population and Manpower

Table 31 (Continued)

City	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Administrative Division
Krasnogorsk	11	Sakhalinskaya O.
Kuybyshevka		
Vostochnaya	44	Amurskaya O.
Kyzyl	22	Tuvinskaya A. O.
Kyakhta	14	Buryat-Mongol- skaya ASSR
Lesogorsk	11	Sakhalinskaya O.
Lesozavodsk	33	Primorskiy K.
Magdagachi	11	Amurskaya O.
Makarov	27	Sakhalinskaya O.
Mama	20	Irkutskaya O.
Mogocha	27	Chitinskaya O.
Mogzon	16	Chitinskaya O.
Nakhodka	49	Primorskiy K.
Nelma	13	Khabarovskiy K.
Nerchinsk	33	Chitinskaya O.
Nevelsk	11	Sakhalinskaya O.
Nizhneudinsk	39	Irkutskaya O.
Nizhnyaya Shakhtama	13	Chitinskaya O.
Obluchye	18	Khabarovskiy K.
Okha	44	Sakhalinskaya O.
Olovyanaya	16	Chitinskaya O.
Poronaysk	44	Sakhalinskaya O.
Raychikhinsk	27	Amurskaya O.
Reyneke	16	Primorskiy K.
Shakhtersk	27	Sakhalinskaya O.
Sherlovaya Gora	13	Chitinskaya O.
Shilka	22	Chitinskaya O.
Shimanovsk	11	Amurskaya O.
Shkotovo	13	Primorskiy K.
Skovorodino	13	Amurskaya O.
Slyudyanka	25	Irkutskaya O.
Sretensk	33	Chitinskaya O.
Tayshet	19	Irkutskaya O.
Tetyukhe	16	Primorskiy K.
Tomari	13	Sakhalinskaya O.
Tulun	42	Irkutskaya O.
Uglegorsk	44	Sakhalinskaya O.
Ust Kut	25	Irkutskaya O.
Uyar	11	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Uzhur	11	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Vershina Darasuna	27	Chitinskaya O.
Vostochnyy	11	Sakhalinskaya O.
Vyazemskiy	15	Khabarovskiy K.

S E C R E T

Part OneII. Population and Manpower

Table 31 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Estimated Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Administrative Division</u>
Yasnyy	11	Amurskaya O.
Yeniseysk	11	Krasnoyarskiy K.
Yerofey		
Pavlovich	11	Amurskaya O.
Zavitinsk	11	Amurskaya O.
Zayarsk	13	Irkutskaya O.
Zeya	11	Amurskaya O.
Zima	42	Irkutskaya O.
Zlatoustovsk	11	Amurskaya O.

S E C R E T

Part OneII. Population and ManpowerC. Age and Sex Composition

1. Trends in Vital Rates. The Soviet Union's crude death rate for 1953 was reported to be 8.9 per 1,000 population, and the natural increase of the population has been consistently reported at over 3 million per annum since 1949, corresponding to a natural increase rate of 14-15 per 1,000 persons. Since the natural increase rate plus the death rate, by definition, is equal to the birth rate, the above data imply a birth rate of only 23-24 per 1,000. The published death rate of 8.9 per thousand, as well as the implied low level of fertility, however, is incompatible with certain descriptive statements by Soviet authorities (e.g., "the death rate has declined, while fertility is still high"). Even the published death rate of 8.9 per 1,000 is viewed with considerable skepticism by most western scholars.

An abundance of material published in the Soviet press reflects a reduction of infant mortality by one-third to two-thirds in various postwar years in comparison with prewar rates. However, in a recent statement appearing in Pravda (26 February 1956) the Minister of Health indicated that despite vast reductions, "infant mortality rates still remain high." Average life expectancy at birth in the Soviet Union was 44.4 years in 1926, according to the life table compiled by Novoselskiy and Payevskiy. The equivalent value for 1939 has been reported at 50 years, and the statement has been made that this is the most "recent" information available within the USSR. Life expectancy at birth in Poland in 1931-32 approximated the Soviet experience of 1939 (i.e., 49.7 years in Poland) and in 1948, life expectancy had risen to an average of 60 years. It is doubtful that life expectancy in the Soviet Union in 1957 will exceed Poland's 1948 life expectancy of 60 years.

2. Total Population: 1955 and 1957. Estimates of the 1955 and 1957 USSR age-sex structures are essentially projections of 1950 estimates (see "An Estimate of the Developments in USSR Population Structure from January 17, 1939 to January 1, 1950," ARD Technical Paper I-3). Certain relatively minor modifications have been introduced, however, which take into account recent reported longevity data. The 1955 data on the age-sex composition of the U.S. population represent a projection of the 1950 population furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 1 compares the 1955 populations of the USSR and the United States. Despite the lower mortality rates of women at every age of life, the U.S. in the past has had an excess of males over females, mainly as a consequence of male surpluses among immigrants. The 1950 census for the first time registered an excess of women over men (101/100), and approximately the same ratio was obtained in 1955. Nevertheless, the excess of females in the U.S. does not approach

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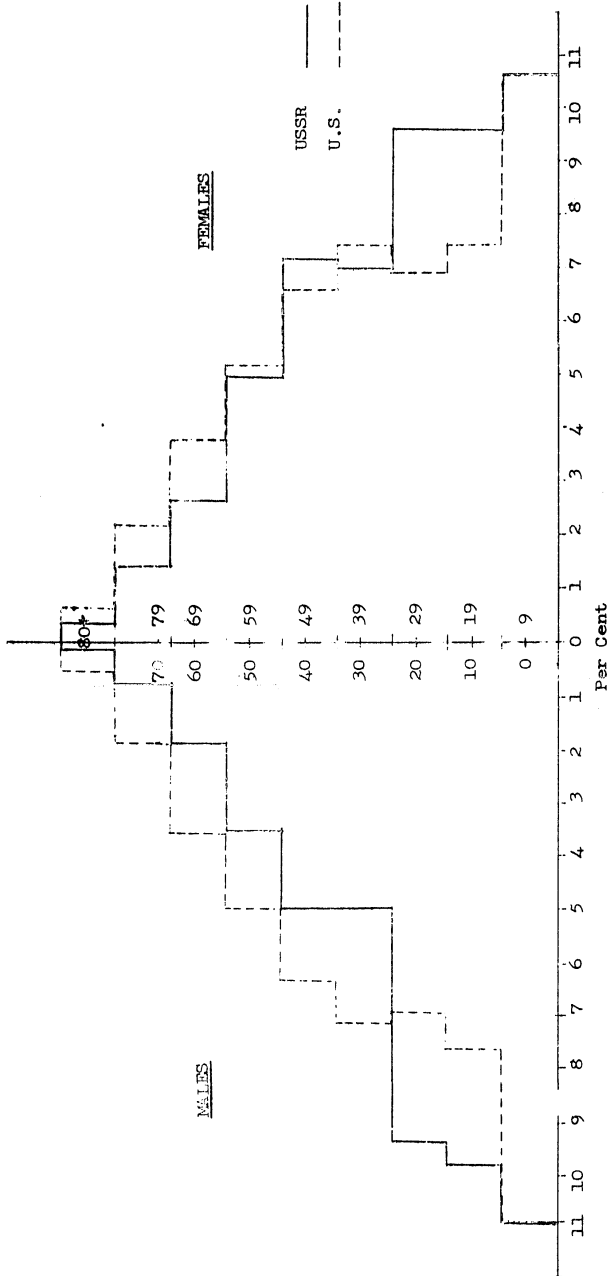


Figure 1. Distribution of Populations of the USSR and the United States by Age and Sex: 1955

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that in the USSR, where the male population has been reduced by disaster many times during the last half century. The sex ratio in the Soviet Union in 1950 was about 118 females per 100 males and in 1955 was 115 per 100.

Male losses from calamities have also played a leading role in shaping the age structure of the Soviet Union. Although the proportion of women ages 30-59 in the USSR is about the same as in the U.S., the USSR shows a much lower proportion of males in this same age group (13.5 per cent in the USSR; 18.6 per cent in the U.S.). In the U.S., 12.8 per cent of the population are age 60 and above; a relatively small proportion of the USSR population, 7.2 per cent, are included in this age group. This discrepancy reflects not only past calamities but the higher level of mortality in Russia among old persons even during "normal" years. This characteristic of the population is highly resistant to change and will probably persist for many years to come.

The USSR's population under age 30 has also been limited or reduced in the past by birth deficits and excess mortality of the collectivization and World War II periods. However, interspersed between various calamities were the peak fertility years of 1925-29 and 1935-41. Even during the leaner periods of 1930-34 and 1942-55, fertility in some years was "high" in comparison with many other industrial nations. Thus, high fertility has obscured the effects of calamities and has resulted in a population age 0-29 in the Soviet Union which forms a substantially higher proportion of the total population (60.2 per cent) than in the U.S. (50.5 per cent). This broad base of Russia's population has remained relatively stable during the last half century, although the decline of fertility in the twentieth century has been slightly overcompensated by the decline in mortality (64.6 per cent of the population in 1897 were in the 0-29 age group; 66.3 per cent in 1926; 63.1 per cent in 1939; and 60.2 per cent in 1955). The postwar "baby boom" in the U.S. and the postwar decline of fertility in the USSR have produced an almost exact equality in the proportions of population in the 2 countries in the smaller age cohort of 0-9 (USSR, 21.6 per cent; U.S., 21.7 per cent). The relative youthfulness of the Soviet Union's population is also indicated by an average age of 28; the average age in the U.S. is 32.

The 1957 age-sex structure of Soviet population continues to bear the imprint of World War II, although the wartime effects have become somewhat less visible. The Soviet Union's deficit of males, although still considerable, is gradually being reduced (see Table 32). A biological sex ratio of 106 boys to 100 girls usually obtains among children at birth. This excess of boys among births in the 12 years since the end of the war has more than compensated for the lower mortality experienced by women in the same period.

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Table 32

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE USSR:
1 January 1957
(Numbers in Millions)

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-1	5.1	5.1	10.2
2-6	12.3	12.1	24.4
7-11	10.8	10.7	21.5
12-16	9.2	9.2	18.4
17-21	11.6	11.5	23.1
22-26	9.2	9.2	18.4
27-31	10.8	11.3	22.1
32-36	6.2	7.8	14.0
37-41	4.5	7.0	11.5
42-46	5.6	8.2	13.8
47-51	4.9	6.9	11.8
52-56	4.2	6.1	10.3
57-61	3.1	4.4	7.5
62-66	2.3	3.2	5.5
67 plus	3.2	5.3	8.5
TOTAL	103.0	118.0	221.0

However, effects of military casualties suffered during World War II are still apparent in the age structure of the male population, and in Table 32 these losses are reflected principally in the age groups 32-36 and 37-41. The age group 37-41 is quite low in comparison with adjacent age groups since military casualties of World War II were superimposed upon a group which had already been limited by birth deficits of World War I. World War II birth deficits (wartime and immediate postwar) are reflected in the age groups 7-11 and 12-16. Effects of other modern calamities are present but are less evident, including those of the Civil War and collectivization and the famines accompanying each.

3. Urban-Rural Composition, 1957. Table 33 presents estimates of the urban and rural age-sex composition of the USSR population. Comparison between the urban and rural distribution indicates that a large proportion of the rural population consists of young (ages 0-16) and old (ages 62 and above) persons, while in the urban population the proportion of both young and old persons is smaller. Conversely, a much higher proportion of the urban population is included in the central age cohort 17-61. This reflects the normal process of a city attracting migrants from the countryside who are predominantly able-bodied and of working age.

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Table 33

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF URBAN AND RURAL
POPULATIONS: 1957^a/
(Numbers in Millions)

<u>Urban</u>			
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-6	5.9	5.8	11.7
7-16	6.8	6.8	13.6
17-61	28.7	34.6	63.3
62 plus	1.8	3.1	4.9
TOTAL	43.2	50.3	93.5

<u>Rural</u>			
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-6	11.5	11.4	22.9
7-16	13.2	13.2	26.4
17-61	31.3	37.8	69.1
62 plus	3.7	5.4	9.1
TOTAL	59.7	67.8	127.5

a/ Differential age distributions for males and females in the urban and rural populations have been calculated as a function of the estimated age distribution of each sex in the entire Soviet population. The method produced for 1939 estimated urban and rural age-sex compositions which almost exactly equal the observed age-sex compositions; also, the application of the method to an earlier postwar age-sex structure resulted in an urban age group 7-16 which could be approximately confirmed by 1951-52 school attendance statistics.

World War II military casualties reduced the number of men who had been prewar residents of both urban and rural areas. However, in the postwar period many former rural residents, especially military personnel, remained in the cities, and in the large postwar migrations, additional able-bodied males moved from rural to urban areas. The result is a dearth of able-bodied males in the rural population. The estimated number of males ages 17-61 in the urban population

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(28.7 million) is nearly as large as in the rural population (31.3 million), despite the fact that the total rural population exceeds the total urban population by 36 per cent. This deficit of able-bodied males in the rural population presents not only a serious economic problem but has important implications in terms of rural social and family life.

D. Ethnic Composition

1. Ethnic Groups. Great Russians, numbering about 119.4 million, constitute more than half of the total population of the USSR. The aggregate of non-Russian nationalities totals approximately 101.6 million, or 45.96 per cent of the total population (see Table 34).

The most significant non-Russian groups, numerically, are the Ukrainians (40 million), who inhabit the southern portion of European USSR, and the Belorussians (7.2 million) of the western border area of the Soviet Union. These 2 groups, together with the Russians, comprise the 3 branches of the Eastern Slavs.

The important Turkic groups of the USSR are the Uzbeks (5.9 million), the Kazakhs (3.8 million), the Turkmen (one million), and the Kirghiz (one million) of Turkestan; the Azerbaydzhanians (2.7 million) of the Transcaucasus region; and the Tatars (5.2 million) and Bashkirs (one million) who are found in the area between the Volga River and the Urals. These groups are related linguistically and culturally and share the Moslem faith. Although closely related to the Turkic groups in culture and religion, particularly to those of Turkestan, the Tadzhiks (1.5 million) differ in their Iranian speech.

The most significant Finno-Ugrian ethnic groups of the USSR are the Mordvians (1.8 million) in the Volga region and the Estonians (one million) on the Baltic coast. Other smaller groups speaking Finno-Ugrian languages inhabit the northern portions of European Russia and western Siberia and the Volga valley.

Important nationalities, other than the Estonians, who are found in the Baltic area are the Lithuanians (2.1 million) and the Latvians (1.4 million), who speak closely related languages. Prior to annexation of their areas by the Soviets in 1940, they enjoyed an independent national existence.

The more numerous ethnic groups in the Transcaucasus, aside from the Turkic Azerbaydzhanians, are the Georgians (2.7 million) and the Armenians (2.6 million). These 2 groups differ from the Azerbaydzhanians in culture, national traditions, and in their adherence to the Christian faith.

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Table 34

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE USSR: 1957^{a/}

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number (in Millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Great Russian	119.4	54.04
Ukrainian	40.0	18.09
Belorussian	7.2	3.25
Uzbek	5.9	2.66
Tatar	5.2	2.35
Kazakh	3.8	1.70
Georgian	2.7	1.24
Azerbaydzhan	2.7	1.23
Armenian	2.6	1.20
Jew	2.6	1.17
Pole	2.4	1.08
Moldavian	2.4	1.07
Lithuanian	2.1	0.95
Mordvian	1.8	0.80
Chuvash	1.7	0.76
Tadzhik	1.5	0.68
Latvian	1.4	0.66
German	1.4	0.64
Peoples of Dagestan	1.1	0.48
Kirgiz	1.0	0.47
Bashkir	1.0	0.45
Turkmen	1.0	0.45
Estonian	1.0	0.44
Others	<u>9.1</u>	<u>4.14</u>
TOTAL	221.0	100.00

a/ Projection of data presented in ARD
Technical Paper I-3, "An Estimate of the
Developments in USSR Population Structure from
January 17, 1939, to January 1, 1952."

The Moldavians (2.4 million), who share a common language, culture, and religion with the Rumanians, mainly inhabit the territory which was formerly a part of Bessarabia on the southwestern border of the USSR.

The peoples of Dagestan (1.1 million) are a melange of small ethnic groups who inhabit the eastern end of the Caucasus range. They speak related languages and, in general,

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adhere to the Moslem faith.

In contradistinction to the ethnic groups which reside primarily in a single settlement area, the Jews (2.6 million), the Poles (2.4 million), and the Germans (1.4 million) are more widely scattered. The Jews and the Poles are found mainly in Ukrainskaya SSR, Belorusskaya SSR and the RSFSR; the Germans, primarily in the RSFSR.

2. Geographic Distribution. In comparing the 1957 geographic distribution of the ethnic groups of the USSR with that of 1939 (the date of the last Soviet census), 2 highly significant developments are apparent: the penetration of Great Russians into the non-Russian republics of the USSR, with a resulting decline in the proportions of indigenous groups (see Figure 2 and Table 35); and the relocation of several ethnic groups in other, distant regions of the USSR.

The influx of Russians into the non-Russian republics continues an historic migration to the areas beyond the Urals. Siberia, the Russian Far East, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia have long provided an outlet for the surplus agrarian population of European Russia. Although no longer motivated by agrarian overpopulation, this movement continues, at least temporarily, as a part of the government program to bring under cultivation the virgin and fallow lands of the Soviet Union. Of the 450,000-500,000 who have been a part of the "back-to-the-land" movement, 360,000 have settled in Kazakhstan. Since a majority of the immigrants to the virgin lands have been Russians, the movement has tended to reinforce the trend of Russian growth in non-Russian areas.

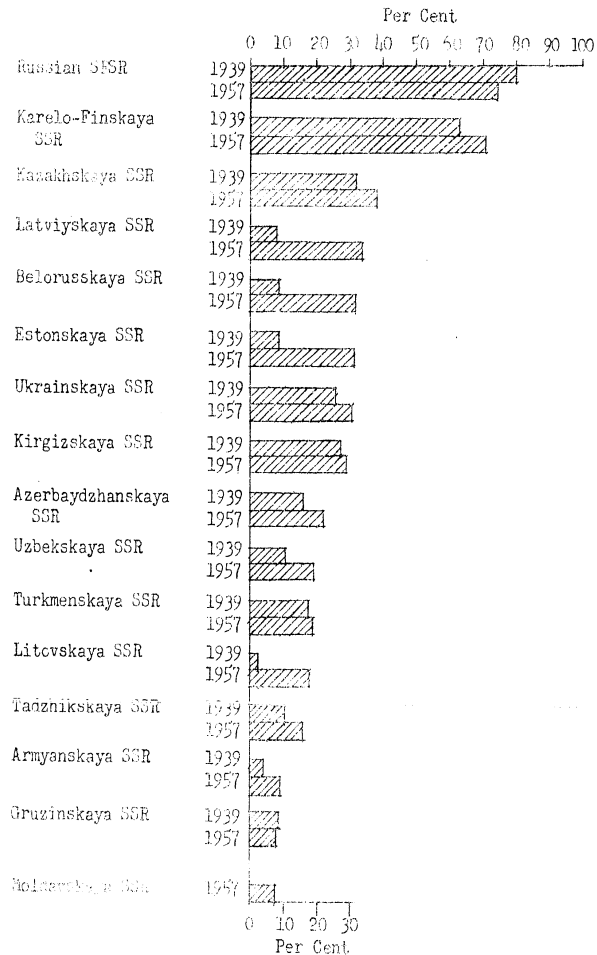
The mass deportation of certain ethnic groups to distant regions of the USSR since 1939 has also affected the geographic distribution of the Soviet population. In 1941, 400,000 "Volga Germans" were resettled, principally in western Siberia and Tadzhikistan, as a wartime security measure. In 1944-45, approximately 900,000 persons, including the Crimean Tatars in Ukrainskaya SSR, the Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, and Karachai in the north Caucasus area, and the Kalmyks in the lower Volga region, were deported. The Crimean Tatars were sent to the Urals and to Birobidzhan in the Soviet Far East, both in the RSFSR, and possibly to other areas. The Chechens and Ingush, and possibly the other North Caucasian groups, were transferred to Kazakhskaya, Kirgizskaya, and Uzbekskaya SSR's. No reliable data are available concerning the fate of the Kalmyks.

Recent evidence indicates a Kurdish minority in Kazakhskaya SSR, although none has previously been reported. In 1939 the 45,866 Kurds in the Soviet Union resided primarily in the Transcaucasian republics, with a small group in Turkmenikaya SSR. The circumstances surrounding their movement or the movement of a group of Iranian Kurds to Kazakhskaya SSR are not known.

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Note: The 1939 data have not been adjusted to the 1957 boundaries for the Karelo-Finskaya, Estonskaya, Latviyskaya, Litovskaya, Ukrainskaya, and Belorusskaya SSR's. In 1939 Karelo-Finskaya was an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were independent states.

Figure 2 : Growth of Great Russian Ethnic Group, by Union Republics: 1939-1957

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Table 35

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC GROUPS
BY UNION REPUBLICS: 1957^a

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population^b</u>
<u>Russian SFSR</u>		
Russians	92,730	74.9
Ukrainians	11,760	9.5
Tatars	4,950	4.0
Belorussians	1,860	1.5
Mordvians	1,730	1.4
Chuvash	1,610	1.3
Jews	1,490	1.2
Germans	1,110	0.9
Peoples of Dagestan	990	0.8
Bashkirs	990	0.8
Armenians	250	0.2
Poles	120	0.1
Kazakhs	120	0.1
Others (including Lithuanians, Latvians, and Georgians)	4,090	3.3
TOTAL	123,800	100.0
<u>Ukrainian SSR</u>		
Ukrainians	38,700	57.0
Russians	13,770	30.2
Poles	1,370	3.0
Jews	590	1.3
Germans	140	0.3
Belorussians	130	0.3
Others (including Tatars and Armenians)	3,600	7.9
TOTAL	45,600	100.0
<u>Belorussian SSR</u>		
Belorussians	5,240	55.2
Russians	3,020	31.8
Poles	630	6.6
Jews	220	2.3
Others (including Germans)	390	4.1
TOTAL	9,500	100.0

a/ The estimates presented in these tables represent a projection of the data originally presented in the 1956 Annual Estimates.

b/ Percentages were computed before estimates of ethnic groups were rounded.

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Table 35 (Continued)

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
<u>Kazakhskaya SSR</u>		
Kazakhs	3,300	37.1
Russians	3,310	37.2
Ukrainians	1,440	16.2
Uzbeks	180	2.0
Tatars	150	1.7
Others (including Belorussians, Germans, Chechen, Ingush, and Kurds)	<u>520</u>	<u>5.8</u>
TOTAL	8,900	100.0
<u>Uzbekskaya SSR</u>		
Uzbeks	4,760	61.9
Russians	1,510	19.6
Kazakhs	410	5.3
Tadzhiks	350	4.5
Kirgiz	90	1.2
Others (including Ukrainians, Jews, Tatars, Turkmenians, Azerbaydzhanians, and Armenians)	<u>580</u>	<u>7.5</u>
TOTAL	7,700	100.0
<u>Gruzinskaya SSR</u>		
Georgians	2,660	61.9
Armenians	490	11.4
Russians	370	8.6
Azerbaydzhanians	270	6.3
Others (including Ukrainians and Jews)	<u>510</u>	<u>11.8</u>
TOTAL	4,300	100.0
<u>Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR</u>		
Azerbaydzhanians	2,250	57.6
Russians	850	21.8
Armenians	450	11.6
Others (including Jews, Ukrainians, Germans, and Georgians)	<u>350</u>	<u>9.0</u>
TOTAL	3,900	100.0

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Table 35 (Continued)

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
<u>Litovskaya SSR</u>		
Lithuanians	1,960	67.6
Russians	530	18.2
Poles	180	6.1
Others (including Jews, Germans, and Latvians)	230	8.1
TOTAL	2,900	100.0
<u>Moldavskaya SSR</u>		
Moldavians	2,260	83.8
Russians	180	6.8
Ukrainians	110	3.9
Others (including Jews and Poles)	150	5.5
TOTAL	2,700	100.0
<u>Latviyskaya SSR</u>		
Latvians	1,390	60.4
Russians	770	33.7
Others (including Poles Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Germans, and Jews)	140	5.9
TOTAL	2,300	100.0
<u>Kirgizskaya SSR</u>		
Kirgiz	900	42.9
Russians	610	29.0
Uzbeks	250	11.9
Ukrainians	240	11.4
Others (including Turkmenians)	100	4.8
TOTAL	2,100	100.0
<u>Tadzhikskaya SSR</u>		
Tadzhiks	1,160	58.0
Uzbeks	400	20.0
Russians	320	16.0
Others (including Ukrainians and Kirgiz)	120	6.0
TOTAL	2,000	100.0

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Table 35 (Continued)

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>
<u>Armenianskaya SSR</u>		
Armenians	1,400	77.7
Russians	170	9.8
Azerbaijani	170	9.4
Others (including Ukrainians)	60	3.2
TOTAL	1,800	100.0
<u>Turkmenkaya SSR</u>		
Turkmenians	880	62.9
Russians	270	19.3
Uzbeks	150	10.7
Others (including Ukrainians, Armenians, and Tatars)	100	7.1
TOTAL	1,400	100.0
<u>Estonianskaya SSR</u>		
Estonians	960	68.8
Russians	420	30.1
Others (including Latvians and Jews)	20	1.1
TOTAL	1,400	100.0
<u>Karelo-Finskaya SSR</u>		
Russians	500	71.8
Karelians and Finns	120	17.5
Others -	80	10.7
TOTAL	700	100.0

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1. Size. The 1957 labor force of the USSR totals an estimated 118 million persons (see Table 36), or 53 per cent of the total population. Included in this group are workers and employees, collective and individual farmers, members of the armed forces and MVD troops, cooperative and noncooperative handicraftsmen, forced laborers, defense workers, self-employed persons, and full-time Communist Party and Komsomol officials.

Table 36

THE USSR LABOR FORCE: 1957

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	62.1	55.2	117.3
Urban	24.9	18.6	43.5
Rural	37.2	36.6	73.8

Despite the growth of the urban labor force with its lower rates of participation, a slightly higher proportion of the Soviet population has been employed in the labor force since World War II, as compared with the prewar period. This increase is the result of the changed proportion of population in the main working-ages and an increase in the participation rates of urban females. Concentrated efforts were being made by Soviet authorities as early as 1947 to enlist urban women in the urban labor force. In 1957, almost 37 per cent of urban females are estimated to be in the urban labor force as compared with only 31 per cent in 1939.

Of the total 1957 rural labor force of 73.8 million, an estimated 50 million, or 68 per cent, are directly engaged in farm activities. An estimated 23.8 million are in the nonfarm category, which includes military forces stationed in rural areas, rural forced laborers, and cooperative and noncooperative handicraftsmen. An estimated 19 per cent of the collective farm labor force are engaged in nonfarm activities such as subsidiary enterprises, construction, trade, administration, health, and education. In the rural segment of the worker and employee category, about 5 million persons work on sovkhozes and machine-tractor stations, as part of the farm labor force.

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2. Geographic Distribution.^{1/} Almost 88 per cent of the total USSR labor force is located within European Russia (including the Russian SFSR), which contains 85.5 per cent of the USSR population (see Table 37). The Transcaucasus, with 4.5 per cent of the population and Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia, with 10 per cent of the population, contain 4 per cent and 8.4 per cent of the labor force, respectively.

Table 37

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
OF MAJOR AREAS: 1 January 1957

	Population		Labor Force	
	Number (in Millions)	Per Cent of Total	Number (in Millions)	Per Cent of Total
Russian SFSR	123.8	56.0	67.9	57.5
European Russia, excluding RSFSR	65.1	29.5	35.5	30.1
Transcaucasus	10.0	4.5	4.7	4.0
Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia	22.1	10.0	9.9	8.4
TOTAL	221.0	100.0	118.0	100.0

Significant differences are apparent within the major areas (see Table 38). The republics of European Russia, despite their high labor force participation, vary from a high of 55.4 per cent of republic population in Latvinskaya SSR to a low of 47.9 per cent in Karelo-Finskaya SSR. Within the Transcaucasus and Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia where participation is lower, the proportion ranges from 49.6 per cent in Armyanskaya SSR to 40.3 per cent in Kirgizskaya SSR. These differences are chiefly attributed to the population structures of these areas (the proportion of population in the main working ages) and the extent to which the working age population participates in the labor force. In the Transcaucasus and Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia, Moslem tradition prevents many women in urban areas from participating in the labor force.

^{1/} Estimated as follows: the total Soviet labor force figures for 1939, 1950, and 1955, as calculated in an ARD study, were distributed geographically, utilizing prewar data on the geographic distribution of labor force and postwar data referring to voters in the various union republics. The 1950-55 trends were extrapolated to 1957.

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Table 38

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE USSR LABOR FORCE
BY UNION REPUBLICS: 1 January 1957

	Number (in Millions)	Per Cent of Total Population ^{a/}
Russian SFSR	67.9	53.4
European Russia (excluding RSFSR)	35.5	53.0
Ukrainskaya SSR	25.1	53.5
Belorusskaya SSR	4.9	49.9
Litovskaya SSR	1.6	53.8
Moldavskaya SSR	1.5	53.1
Latviyskaya SSR	1.3	55.4
Estoniskaya SSR	0.8	55.2
Karelo-Finskaya SSR	0.3	47.9
Transcaucasus	4.7	45.9
Gruzinskaya SSR	2.0	44.8
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR	1.8	45.4
Armenyanskaya SSR	0.9	49.6
Kazakhskaya SSR and Central Asia	9.9	43.3
Kazakhskaya SSR	3.8	41.6
Uzbekskaya SSR	3.6	45.6
Kirgizskaya SSR	0.9	40.3
Tadzhikskaya SSR	0.9	42.6
Turkmen'skaya SSR	0.7	47.3
TOTAL USSR	118.0	51.9

^{a/} Based on republic and labor force estimates
for 1 January 1957 (before rounding).

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3. Labor Force Categories, 1955. The largest single category of the Soviet labor force in 1955 consisted of collective and individual farmers; employment totaled 49.6 million persons (see Table 39). This category, however, was not significantly larger than the worker-employee category, which constituted 46.8 million. Together, these 2 categories constituted more than 84 per cent of the total labor force, or about the same percentage as in 1939. In 1939-55 period, however, workers and employees increased from about 33 per cent of the total labor force to almost 41 per cent, while collective and individual farmers, despite annexations of predominantly agricultural populations after 1939, decreased from more than 50 per cent of the 1939 labor force to about 43 per cent of the 1955 labor force. By 1958, probably for the first time in Soviet history, the number of workers and employees is expected to exceed the number of collective and individual farmers.

Table 39

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF USSR LABOR FORCE
BY CATEGORIES: 1 January 1955
(Numbers in Millions)

Category	Males	Females	Total
Workers and Employees	25.6	21.2	46.8
Collective and Individual Farmers	22.5	27.1	49.6
Military	4.5	--	4.5
Forced Laborers	4.1	0.4	4.5
Cooperative and Non-Cooperative Handicraftsmen	1.7	0.8	2.5
Others ^a	1.9	4.8	6.7
TOTAL	60.3	54.3	114.6

a/ Includes persons who are by definition excluded from reported categories (defense workers, full-time Party and Komsomol officials, and self-employed persons).

Although in 1955 the remaining categories constituted about the same percentage of the labor force as in 1939 (17 per cent) the proportion of the labor force in the armed forces and MVD troops increased from 2.2 per cent in 1939 to 3.9 per cent in 1955. The proportion in other categories

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decreased slightly during this period.

In 1947 it was officially announced that females constituted 47 per cent of workers and employees. Only ambiguous and contradictory data have been published since that year, although Soviet authorities from the late twenties up to and including the critical war years had given great publicity to the increasing number of women in that category. A campaign in 1947 to increase female participation in the urban labor force (which largely comprises workers and employees) may indicate that, following the pressure of the war years, the number of women in the urban labor force was decreasing. Additional factors which would have contributed to a decline after 1947 are the reduction of the military, the partial recovery of the prewar birth rate, and a somewhat higher proportion of urban women outside the main working ages. Increases in child-care facilities between 1947 and 1955, a factor which would have tended to increase the number of urban women who were employed, were negligible. It is estimated that in 1955 women constituted about 45 per cent of all workers and employees.

Among collective and individual farmers the number of females in the labor force exceeds the number of males by almost 5 million. The sex ratio is 120 females to every 100 males (the 1939 ratio was 106/100). The excess of females is still greater among adults working on collective and individual farms: 124/100. This is consistent with the observations of travelers in the Soviet Union concerning the high proportion of women who do the field work and with the Soviet report that agriculture is "predominantly" a female occupation. The excess of women is essentially the product of wartime male military casualties, but the 1955 ratio was also influenced by the transfer of 1.4 million persons (mostly males) from the collective farm labor force to that of the Machine Tractor Stations.

Inspection of available prewar data suggests that the estimates presented in Table 39 regarding collective and individual farmers require qualification. Collective farm reports show that although adult females constituted half of the collective farmers who during 1938 earned one or more labor days,^{1/} they were credited with only one-third of the total labor days earned by adult males and females combined.

^{1/} A labor day consists of 8 credited hours of work. For example, 8 hours may be credited, even though 7 to 9 hours may have been worked, depending upon the type of work performed.

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Similarly, children under 16 constituted 12.4 per cent of the participants in collective farm work, but earned less than 5 per cent of the total labor days. Even the adult males in 1939, on average, earned only 212 labor days, which would correspond to about 150 eight-hour days actually worked. In part, this low average was due to the practice of working in occupations other than those for which labor days are credited (e.g., as a part-time worker-employee or on own garden plot). In great part, however, underutilization of manpower probably was a factor. This possibility is supported by an official Soviet estimate that in 1939 hidden unemployment among collective farmers represented the equivalent of 5 million workers. The losses of World War II and the subsequent high volume of rural to urban migration drastically reduced this oversupply of labor, but it has hardly eliminated it in the rural areas. Despite recent suggestions of manpower shortage on the collectives, available evidence still supports a considerable waste of manpower on the collective farms.

4. Method and Evaluation. The estimated total labor force of the Soviet Union is based on the age-sex structure of the population (dealing essentially with the population in the main working ages of 16-59 for males and 16-54 for females). Since participation in the labor force is ordinarily greater in rural areas than in cities, differential urban-rural age-sex structures and differential participation rates are used. These operations were performed for 1926, 1939, 1940, 1950, and 1955, although in the present paper only the partial 1955 table is presented. The components of the labor force (urban-rural, male-female totals) derived in this way are then compared with the sum of the independently reported or estimated information pertaining to the categories of the labor force (workers and employees, etc.) for the same dates.

The comparison between the total labor force based on the age-sex structure of the population and the sum of the reported and estimated categories results in a discrepancy, which is listed as "other" in Table 39. This discrepancy allows for persons who, by definition, are excluded from the reported categories (defense workers, full-time Party and Komsomol officials, and self-employed persons). Although the reported categories are logically distinct, a certain overlapping occurs as a result of an individual working in more than one occupation. The major source of such overlap is between the worker-employee category and that of collective and individual farmers. During the winter months, some collective farmers are engaged as workers and employees and thus may appear on both lists. This problem is further complicated by the different counting systems involved. Workers and employees are reported either as of a given date or as an annual average, while collective farm reports include those who, with some exceptions, were resident on the collective at the end of

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the year and who worked a minimal number of days during the preceding year. On the other hand, some degree of undercounting is to be expected due to the system utilized in reporting workers and employees (excluding persons not working 5 days in basic activity, exclusion of some students, etc.). A Soviet report issued on the eve of the war estimated that the collective farm reports underrepresented the true able-bodied population on hand by 10-15 per cent. Thus, overcounting as a result of overlap between these 2 categories is probably small as of January 1, the date utilized in the present study, and may be compensated by undercounting involved in both reports.

Estimates of the size of the Soviet labor force have not been stable in the past as a consequence of the absence of any direct data other than that pertaining to particular segments of the labor force. Thus, it has been necessary to employ indirect means to establish the size of the labor force. These methods have involved the synthesis of data concerning a large number of complex variables. The present study differs from earlier studies prepared by this office in 2 general ways: new data relating to the age-sex composition of the urban and the rural populations have been incorporated^{1/}; and a more refined method of estimating the female labor force in rural areas has been utilized. Both changes have had the effect of decreasing the size of the estimated labor force.^{2/}

Studies of Soviet labor force must necessarily work with Soviet concepts which are not synonymous with the western notion of "labor force." In the United States, "labor force" is defined to include persons 14 years of age and over who had a job or were seeking one during a specified week. In the Soviet Union the "active" concept is utilized, and in the censuses of 1926 and 1939 all persons 10 years of age and over were considered active if they were self-supporting or helping the head of a household, regardless of their occupation on the day of the census or in any particular week. For the Soviet urban population, the lack of a specific time reference is relatively unimportant, and results which are comparable to a labor force approach may be obtained by

^{1/} Urban and rural age-sex structures have been derived from the published results of the 1939 census. See Eugene Kulischer and Michael Roof, "A New Look at the 1939 Structure of Soviet Population," *American Sociological Review*, April 1956 (in publication). It has also been possible to estimate the urban and rural age-sex structures for postwar years (see p. 86).

^{2/} A detailed discussion of methods will be presented in a forthcoming working paper on Soviet manpower.

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merely excluding 2 groups who are considered active as a consequence of being self-supporting but who do not necessarily work (e.g., students on scholarship and pensioners). However, for the Soviet rural population, the lack of a specific time reference is an important factor, and the results obtained by merely making the 2 exclusions cannot be considered as being comparable to the customary U.S. labor force approach. In fact, the active concept, as modified by the exclusions, produces a result for the rural population which is closer to being the "potential" labor force than to the "actual" labor force. For example, a boy who worked after school or during his summer vacation, as well as a housewife who worked only during the harvest season, might be counted as "1" in the same sense as an adult male who worked in the field for most of the year. Also, no allowance is made for temporary or seasonal unemployment, factors which are important variables in Soviet agriculture. Similar problems of definition and measurement are not peculiar to analysis of the labor force in the Soviet Union, but are encountered among large agricultural populations throughout the world.

5. Trends in Main Working Ages, 1955-1970. The number of persons expected to be within the main working ages (15-54) during the period 1955-1970 has been based upon projections of the 1955 estimated Soviet population to 1960, 1965, and 1970. It has been assumed that no major war or calamity or significant volume of immigration or emigration will occur during this period. The male population in this age group is expected to show the greater increase, about 22 per cent, during the period 1955-1970 (see Table 40). The rate of growth of the female population is expected to be much lower, 9 per cent.

Table 40

PROJECTED USSR POPULATION IN WORKING AGES (15-54):
1955-1970
(Numbers in Millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Working Age Group (15-54)</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1955	57.7	69.0	126.7
1960	61.1	70.4	131.5
1965	65.5	72.7	138.2
1970	70.8	75.4	146.2

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The male population ages 15-54 is usually a fairly accurate index of labor force, the small number of non-working males (principally students and technically unemployed) being compensated or overcompensated by persons in the labor force above age 55 or below age 15. The female population ages 15-54 is much less accurate as an index of labor force and more closely approximates what might be termed the maximum potential female labor force.

The male population eligible for military mobilization during the next 5 years is also expected to increase at a rapid rate. Soviet males in the prime military ages (20-34) will number more than 31 million in 1960, as compared with about 26 million in 1955 (see Table 41), an increase of 19 per cent. In the same period, the number of males ages 20-34 in the U.S. is expected to remain constant. After 1960, however, it is anticipated that the number of USSR males in this age group will decline.

Table 41

COMPARISON OF USSR AND U.S. PROJECTED POPULATIONS
(MALES) IN PRIME MILITARY AGES (20-34): 1955-1970
(Numbers in Millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>U.S. ^{a/}</u>
1955	26.4	17.4
1960	31.2	17.2
1965	29.2	18.5
1970	30.4	21.9

^{a/} U.S. data from Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975, P.K. Whelpton, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, 1947, p. 81 ff. The estimates of those expected to be born 1945-1950 were adjusted on the basis of actual numbers counted in the 1950 census.

6. Workers and Employees. The number of workers and

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employees,^{1/} technically the most advanced category of the Soviet labor force, is expected to reach 49.3 million by January 1957 (see Table 42). Prior to 1950, one of the leading aspects of the growth of the Soviet economy was the extremely rapid increase of the worker-employee category.

Table 42

GROWTH OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES: 1928-1961
(as of 1 January 1957)

Year	Total (in Millions)	Increase during Period	
		In Millions	In Per Cent
1928	11.0	12.0	109.1
1933	23.0		
1938	27.0	4.0	17.4
1941	31.2 ^{a/}		
1946	29.2	4.2	15.6
1951	39.2	- 2.0	--
1957	49.3 ^{b/}	10.0	34.2
1961	55.0 ^{c/}	10.1	25.8
		5.7	11.6

a/ Estimate, based on 1941 Plan.

b/ Estimated.

c/ Sixth Five-Year Plan.

In the period between the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan (1928) and the completion of the Fourth Five-Year Plan

^{1/} The closest English approximation to the Soviet term "workers and employees" is "wage and salary earners." In the USSR, workers and employees comprise all persons employed by the State for wages or salaries, with the exception of the military and the MVD and KGB, defense workers, and full-time Communist Party and Komsomol workers. Three major groups are included: production workers, white-collar and administrative employees, and engineer-technical personnel (ITR).

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(1950), the number of workers and employees more than tripled. Since 1950 this category has continued to expand, but the rate of increase has declined. In January 1956 there were 47.9 million workers and employees, a gross increase during the 5-year plan period of 8.7 million, or 22 per cent. However, included within this total were 1.4 million persons who became workers and employees on the basis of a reclassification (formerly these 1.4 million were listed as collective farmers). The growth during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, adjusted to exclude the reclassified persons, was 18.6 per cent, as compared with 34.2 per cent during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. An even lower rate of increase, 14.8 per cent, is anticipated in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1956-1960).

Sectors of Employment. Workers and employees of the USSR are usually divided into 6 basic sectors: Industry; Transportation and Communications; Trade, Public Dining, and Credit; Government, Health, and Education; Construction; and Rural Economy.^{1/}

The development of these sectors for selected years is plotted in Figure 3: for 1937, the last year of complete prewar data; for the 1942 Plan; and estimates for 1957. Table 43 presents the growth of the several sectors of the worker and employee group between 1928 and 1957.

An abundance of data on the development of the various sectors has been published by Soviet authorities in the postwar period. For a few sectors the citations are direct and explicit. More often, the data are fragmentary, incomplete, or indirect, as in the case of the reported distribution of increments to workers and employees between "enterprises" and "institutions" for several years. The use of this and other material requires a close analysis of interrelationships among and within sectors in the prewar period, and postwar estimates are potentially biased to the extent

^{1/} Included in Industry are mining, large- and small-scale manufacturing, industrial producers cooperatives, and forestry and fishing. Government, Health, and Education comprises workers and employees in government administrative offices, health and educational institutions, scientific and cultural institutions, and housing and municipal enterprises. Rural Economy includes Sovkhozes (State Farms) and MTS (Machine Tractor Stations), as well as a small number of Mechanized Livestock Stations.

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Table 43

GROWTH OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES
BY SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT:
1928-1957

	<u>1928</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1942^{a/}</u>	<u>1957^{b/}</u>
	<u>In Millions</u>			
Industry	3.3	10.1	11.9	17.7
Transportation and Communication	1.4	3.2	4.2	6.5
Trade, Public Din- ing, Credit	0.7	2.6	3.3	4.2
Government, Health, Education	2.7	6.0	7.6	12.0
Construction	0.5	2.0	1.8	2.6
Rural Economy	2.1	2.7	3.0	6.3
Others	0.3	0.4	0.2	na
TOTAL	11.0	27.0	32.0	49.3

	<u>In Per Cent of Total</u>			
Industry	30.0	37.4	37.2	35.9
Transportation and Communication	12.7	11.9	13.1	13.2
Trade, Public Din- ing, Credit	6.4	9.6	10.3	8.5
Government, Health, Education	24.5	22.2	23.8	24.3
Construction	4.6	7.4	5.6	5.3
Rural Economy	19.1	10.0	9.4	12.8
Others	2.7	1.5	0.6	--
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

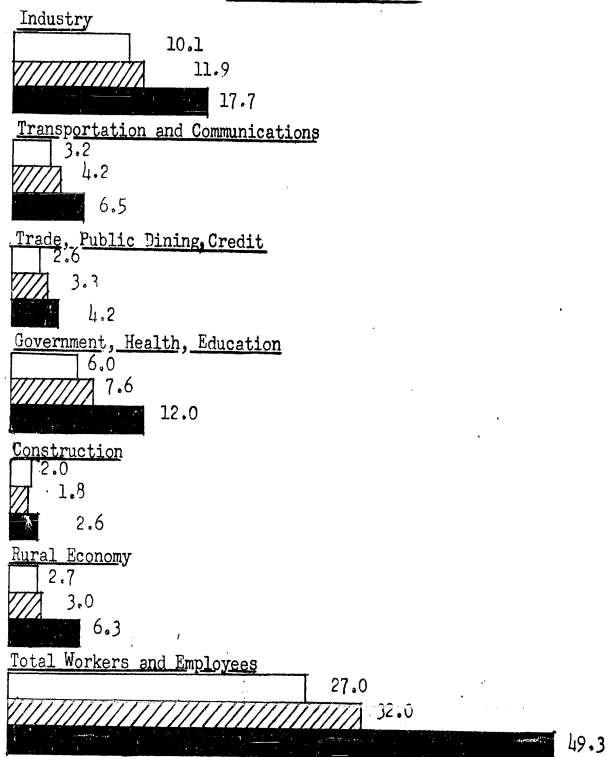
^{a/} Plan.
^{b/} Estimated.

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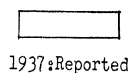
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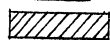
(Numbers in Millions)



Legend



1937:Reported



1942:Planned



Jan.1957:Estimated

Figure 3 : Growth of Workers and Employees in the USSR; by Sectors of Employment

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that prewar materials are utilized. While it is not possible to make precise estimates of the distribution of workers and employees among sectors for 1957, the estimated distribution hardly errs in broad outline. The most problematical sector in terms of estimation is that of Construction. Construction activity, by its very nature, proceeds at a rate which may be in advance of or behind the rate of development of other sectors. To a lesser extent, this is also true of Rural Economy. Other sectors have tended to develop more uniformly, an increase in Industry tending to be accompanied by an increase in Transportation and, ultimately, in other services.

In the period 1928-1938, crucial years in Soviet industrialization, the leading change in the distribution of workers and employees among sectors of employment was the expansion of Industry and Trade at the expense of Rural Economy and, to a lesser extent, Government, Health, and Education. The changed proportion of Industry in this period is partly due to a redefinition in 1937 which made the sector more inclusive. For the most part, however, the expansion reflects a real increase in the proportion of workers and employees in this sector.

Estimates for subsequent years attempt to work within the framework of the 1937 definitions, and as far as can be presently ascertained, no basic changes have occurred in the distribution since 1938. Estimates in Table 43 indicate a slightly lower proportion in Industry, a finding which is consistent with the experience of other industrial nations. Industry grows rapidly in the first stages of industrial development; services subsequently tend to catch up. The slight reduction in the proportion of workers and employees in Industry between 1938 and 1957 is also consistent with reported increases in productivity in this sector. The modest expansion in the composite sector of Government, Health, and Education has occurred despite the transfer of many specialists from administration to production. The increased proportion of persons in Rural Economy, in part, is artificial (former collective farmers have been reclassified as workers and employees), but real gains have also occurred in conjunction with the "virgin lands" program.

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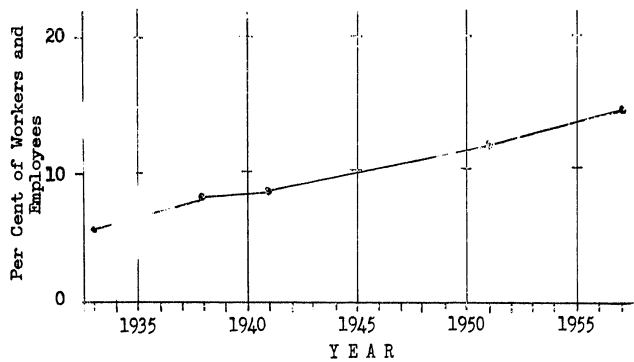
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Figure 4. GROWTH OF SPECIALISTS: 1933-57

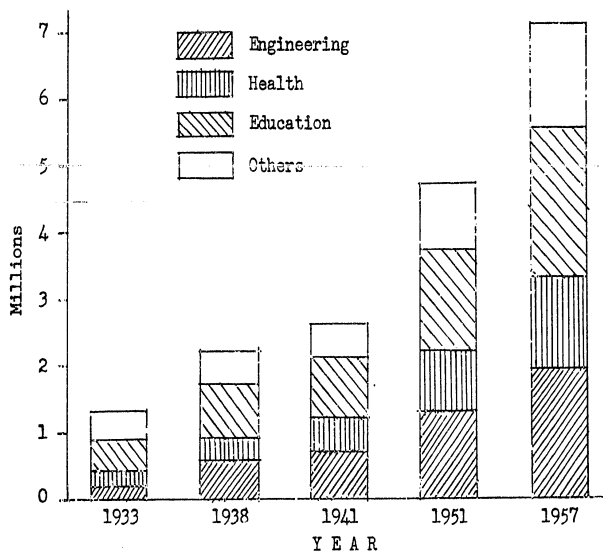


Figure 5 : GROWTH OF SPECIALISTS BY PROFESSION: 1933-57

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Specialists. It is generally recognized that the Soviet Union has undergone a great economic and cultural transformation during the past several decades. Aware that an advanced economy is based on an adequate supply of highly skilled technicians and professional personnel, the Soviets have placed great emphasis on the expansion of the educational system of the country. This is particularly true in the growth and development of the technical secondary schools and the higher educational establishments, whose graduates (semiprofessionals and professionals) are generally referred to as "specialists."

Reported data indicate an extremely rapid growth of the "specialist" category, particularly during the postwar period. In 1933, specialists comprised only 5.8 per cent (1.3 million) of the worker and employee sector of the economy. By 1957, however, it is estimated that they will comprise 14.4 per cent (7.1 million) of this group (see Figure 4). The most notable growth has been in engineering. Between 1933 and 1957 the number of engineering specialists increased from just over 230,000 to more than 1.9 million (including both professionals and semiprofessionals). The specialists engaged in health showed the next highest increase, while those engaged in education, although constituting the largest group within the economy, increased at a somewhat slower rate (see Figure 5). A large proportion of specialists are women, particularly in the categories of education, health, and the socioeconomic category.

The number of professionals in the USSR is impressive, even when compared with those in the United States. There are about 540,000 engineers (including architects) in the Soviet Union; the U.S. reports about 560,000. Soviet physicians total approximately 325,000 as compared with 400,000 in the U.S. Approximately 857,000 persons in the USSR have college degrees in education, compared with 1.3 million in the U.S. The average number of graduates from institutes of higher learning has been increasing each year, and it is expected that in the near future the number of professionals in some fields (e.g., engineering) will exceed their number in the United States.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan calls for further increases in industrial production, although it is planned that the rate of growth of workers and employees will be lower than during any other postwar 5-year period. Achievement of these goals depends greatly upon increased mechanization, but it is also dependent upon the existence of a more highly trained labor force. Consequently, it is to be expected that in the future the number of specialists in the Soviet Union will continue to increase at a rapid rate.